The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,075—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
HUBBUCK'S PALE BOILED LINSEED OIL.
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HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES properly packed for exportation.
Beware of counterfeits of Name and Trade Mark.
THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I. PESHAWUR	3927	800	J. F. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3950	500	H. T. Weigheil	14th "
B.I. PENINSULAR	6015	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
† ASSAM	3900	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	4th Nov.
† SIAM	3945	500	H. T. Weigheil	11th "
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	18th "
† CLYDE	4126	900	J. S. Pardt RNR.	25th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4181	500	E. Crewe	9th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

4th Oct. 18th Oct. 1st Nov.
15th Nov. 29th Nov.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th September, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	C. Beohlinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
ORION	A. Orlando	2,811	500	9th October.
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	350	9th November.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,331	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 21, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 19th October, 16th November, and 14th December.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 10th October.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO,
Agent
Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 11th 1893

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,531	3rd October.
SCINDIA	F. Blight	4,338	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th "
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,381	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,531	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, September 11, 1893.

CITY LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail about
"CITY OF DUNDEE"	E. Halley	3,190	7th Oct.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on deck amidships. Punkhas and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
September, 1893.

[illegible] AND SON,
[illegible] ARMY AGENTS,
[illegible] ES PROMPTLY
[illegible] P. & O. MAIL, and
[illegible] ding non-Liners,
[illegible] OMMISSION.
[illegible] suring Berths
[illegible] ow Railway
[illegible] ned, avail-
[illegible] ship

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 4th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th October, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,460 tons, on the 8th October, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 1,951 tons, on the 5th October, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 26th October, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. R. B. KING, HYDERABAD.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST
OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life ; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years ; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years ; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

SECOND-HAND
PIANOFORTES,
Warranted Sound and in Perfect Condition,
Are FOR SALE at
THE BOMBAY PIANOFORTE DEPOT,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD & 1, ASH LANE.
For CASH or on the HIRE Purchase System.

		Rs.
I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
II.	Do. do. do.	380
III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
V.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Chickmayer and Soshne	540
	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

RCKS & COMPANY, LD.,
MBAY AND POONA.
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AMES DARMESTETER
[illegible]
[illegible] Gazette
Post Free.
[illegible] Gazette" Press.

LAWN-TENNIS!! LAWN-TENNIS!!!
NEW IMPORTATIONS FOR THE NEW SEASON.

BATS—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Special Champion, Cork Handle	10 0	11 4
Slazenger's Demon	12 0	13 4
The Unicorn (New Demon)	11 8	12 12
Ayre's Champion	12 8	14 0
The No Plus Ultra	11 0	12 4

BALLS—

Waterproof Seamless, "Perfect"	13 4	14 8
Treacher's, "The Club"	9 0	10 0
Ayre's Championship	12 0	13 4

NETS—

Best Tanned Cord, with Poles, complete	13 0	15 0

PRESSES, SCORERS, BAGS, BELTS, SHOES, BAT COVERS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNE.
SAUMUR
M. M. DENEUVILLE ET CIE, RESERVE CUVEE.

A very excellent Wine, moderately priced, specially adapted for Cup use.
Rs. 32 per doz. Bottles ; Rs. 35 per doz. ½ Bottles.

AGENTS :
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.
RETAIL AGENTS :
BEYNON & CO., ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO

Is manufactured from the very finest growth of Virginia Leaf. It is fine in Texture and therefore suitable for Cigarettes, and forms a Cool and truly Luxurious Smoke.

OGDEN'S
SILVER VEIL
TOBACCO

Is packed in their Patent Tins, which are guaranteed to keep their Contents in Fresh and Beautiful Condition in any Climate of the World.
PROCURABLE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

THOMAS OGDEN, LIMITED, LIVERPOOL.
SOLE REPRESENTATIVE
MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2 GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.
RETAIL of all respectable Dealers.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.
COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.
THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.
A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Stryohnine).
This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 173.
This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.
Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.
A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.
This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastro intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
This Pill is made from the True Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 20 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 2s. 6d. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co. ; F. W. MADON & Co. ; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. ; Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. ; Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Limited, 14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

MANUFACTURING
JEWELLERS.
PEARLS.
DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
EMERALDS, CAT'S EYES,
SAPPHIRES, TURQUOISES,
&c., &c., &c.,
DIAMOND AND GEM MERCHANTS.

MISSING STONES replaced in Ornaments, and all kinds of Jewellery Repairs undertaken.

All GEMS set on the PREMISES under the STRICTEST EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES furnished for ANY DESCRIPTION of JEWELLERY, no matter how INTRICATE or ELABORATE.

Charges commensurate with High Class Workmanship.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
HAVE NOW ON VIEW IN THEIR
SHOWROOMS
A Large Variety of the Newest Styles
IN DRESS FABRICS,
COMPRISING

PRINTED CAMBRICS.	MOUSSELIN DE LAINES.
FIGURED COTTON CREPONS.	WOOLLEN CREPONS.

DRESSMAKING CHARGES
STRICTLY MODERATE.

BAHADUR
CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long,	in	boxes of	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES. Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper ; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

M. MELACHRINO & CO.,
THE
LARGEST MANUFACTURERS
of the Best
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
CAIRO—Egypt
Exportation per month :
FOUR MILLION CIGARETTES.

			Rs. a.
Non plus Ultra,	No. 1 large	per 100	5 12
"	" 2 Medium	" 100	5 0
Superfine	" C largest	" 100	5 8
"	" 4 large	" 100	4 12
"	" 5 Medium	" 100	4 0
Extra fine	" 8 large	" 100	3 8
"	" 10 Medium	" 100	2 12

Sole Agents—
D. MACROPOLO,
B[illegible]AY.

FOR SALE.
FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.
THE STOCK-IN-TRADE of JAMES CRADDOCK & Co., Photographers, consisting of the Goodwill, Book Debts, Cameras, Lenses, Thousands of Negatives and all Necessary Requirements. Valued at Rs. 12,000. The highest Offer, up to 31st OCTOBER, will be considered. For particulars and details apply to
J. BURKE,
Murree.

FOR SALE.
"KINTURK."—The finest private Estate in Murree, splendidly built dwelling-house, all Stone, and Pucca throughout. A-1 Stabling, Kitchen, and Out Offices, two Tennis Courts, Badminton and other Lawns, Flower and Kitchen Gardens. Office attached. Centrally situated, close to Kutcherry, Church and Post Office. Rent Rs. 2,000 per Season.
ALSO—
"KINTURK COTTAGE."—A Double-storeyed pucca built Stone House, corrugated Iron Roof, splendid Business house, immediately above The Mall, suitable also for Offices or Dwelling-house for two Families. Would Rent for Rs. 1,500, easily. The Estate is valued at Rs. 20,000. Offers, up to 31st OCTOBER, will be considered. A splendid Investment for Capitallists. For Particulars and Plans apply to
J. BURKE,
Murree.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS,
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.
Twelve Months ..... Rs. 26
Six Months ..... " 13-8
The "St. James's Budget" may be ordered at the above Rates from Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta, Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay ; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
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NOTES:
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price, Rs. 1. Postage extra.
Copies can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEACOCK FEATHERS, WANTED,
IN LARGE QUANTITIES.
Apply to J. C. SCHMIDT,
Erfurt, Germany.

[ESTABLISHED, 1847.]

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE (OWNER GOING HOME).

A. D. B. CENTRAL FIRE GUN, by Watson (Pall Mall and Holborn), in Leather Case with Loading Implements. Price Rs. 200.

A. COLT LIGHTNING REPEATER CARBINE, 440 bore, very handy for Buck Shooting. Price Rs. 20.

Both the above are in good order. Apply to Major WEALLENS, Watson's Hotel, Bombay, on the 7th October, who will be leaving Bombay on the 8th.

THE AMRITSAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED
(IN LIQUIDATION).

ALL Persons, Joint Stock Companies, or Corporations, having CLAIMS against the above Company, are requested to send particulars of same to the Undersigned at his Office in Apollo Street, opposite the Share-Bazaar, on or before the 1st Day of November, 1893, after which date no claims will be entertained.

SUNDARNATH D. KHOTE,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1893.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the Erection of BUILDINGS for the Undersigned will be received up to 4 o'clock Afternoon of MONDAY, the 16th October, 1893, at the Office of the Undersigned, No. 31, 35, Church Gate Street, Fort.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied with a Deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand).

Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works may be seen at the Office of the Architects of the Undersigned, Messrs. S. and M. N. Chandabhoy, M. S. A., Victoria Buildings, Fort.

Copies of form of Tender can be obtained from the Office of the Architects on payment of Rs. 3 per each Set.

The Undersigned does not Bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

RUSTOMJEE N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Bombay, 30th September, 1893.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. AMEECHAND PUNNALAL of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to purchase All that piece or parcel of Pension Tax land with the Bungalow and Outhouses standing thereon, situate on the Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,651 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 3170, Street Nos. 93-95, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East partly by the property of Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Daver and partly by the property of Mr. Javerchand Gamanchand, on or towards the West by the Ridge Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. Cammu Jaffer Suleman, and on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Tapidas Virjdas, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Mr. F. W. Freese.

All persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale or otherwise against the said property or any part thereof are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.—Dated this 2nd day of October, 1893.

CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND & BAYLEY,
Vendor's Solicitors.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 388 OF 1891.

VANICHAND NIHALCHUND .....Plaintiff.

VERSUS

RAMCHANDRA PANSHA PATEL.....Defendant

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sale of the Right, Title and Interest of the above named Defendant in the Immoveable properties 1stly, 2ndly and 3rdly described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated 25th August, 1893, and published in the "Bombay Gazette," "Jam-e-Jamshed" and "Native Opinion" of the 30th, 29th and 28th September, 1893, respectively, will be proceeded with on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at the hours and places specified below :

The 1stly and 3rdly described properties will be sold on the premises, at Parel, Bhoiwada, at 3-30 and 3-45 o'clock P.M., respectively ; and the 2ndly described property will be sold on the premises between, Parel and Dadar Road, at 4-15 o'clock P.M.

For particulars *vide* the said Proclamation, dated 25th August, 1893.—Dated this 2nd day of October, 1893.

JAMES DOUGLAS,
Sheriff of Bombay,

Messrs. BALKRISHNA & PHEROZESHAH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

THE SIND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 7th Day of October, 1893, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business, viz :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st May 1893.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,

SUNDARROW RAGHUNATH & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1893.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th September to the 7th October, 1893, both days inclusive.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exceed .. £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to.....£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£933,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1851	£4,573,239	1891	£7,894,357
1866	£5,672,041		
Increase of Funds in 10 years			£3,221,038

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hummum Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHERJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 p.m.—
Empty kerosine oil cases with tins.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHERJEE JOHNSTON and Co, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m. at the Municipal E Ward Chowkey, Sankil Tank, Byculla, the materials of the Sheds lately erected for the accomodation of troops consisting teak rafters, bamboos, bamboo matting, cudjan, coir, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, October 3, 1893.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"

And a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

NOTICES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT of the above Company has THIS DAY been OPENED at No. 57, Esplanade Road, under the management of the Undersigned, and that the Agency hitherto held by Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., has now been TRANSFERRED.

All communications regarding existing Policies to be made to the Secretary from this date.

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

September 21, 1893.

NOTICE.

ANY PERSON desiring to have a complete knowledge of the general execution whereby to secure Cotton Crops and more especially that of "the American New Orleans" from the most fearful ravages and devastation of "THE BOLL WORM," can obtain the same by applying for a Leaflet, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, for which a charge of Eight annas will have to be remitted for each Copy, and it is hoped that the patient discoverer will meet with a reasonable consideration by results at the hands of those who benefit by the same.

THE HINDOO AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT FUND FOR RELIEF OF INNOCENT SUFFERERS.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN desirous of SUBSCRIBING to the above Fund are requested to send their Subscriptions to our credit, with the Bank of Bombay.

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOWANDAS VURJIWANDAS,
FUTTEHALLY SHEIK AHMED,
NARAYEN GANESH CHUNDAWARKER,
Honorary Secretaries.

Bombay, 12th September, 1893.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive, at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, up to Gun-fire, on MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1893, Tenders for the CONSTRUCTION of a NEW TERMINAL STATION at COLABA, and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as Security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered. Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

All Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for the Construction of the New Terminal Station at Colaba" and a sum of Rs. 1,000 must be deposited as Security with each Tender, without which the Tender will not be considered. Government Paper or other Securities should be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. T. RICKARDS,
for Acting Agent.

General Offices, Bombay.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TIMING OF PASSENGER TRAINS ON AND AFTER 15TH OCTOBER, 1893.

ACCELERATION OF MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA *VIA* THE B.-N. RAILWAY.

MAIL TRAINS.

ON and from the 15th October, 1893, the timing of the DOWN MAIL from NAGPUR to Asansol will be shortened by 3 hours and 45 minutes and the UP MAIL by 7 hours and 45 minutes.

The following will be the new timing :—

Up Journey. E.-I. Railway.		Down Journey. G. I. P. Railway.	
Calcutta	D. 5 51	Bombay	D. 7 30
Asansol	A. 13 4	B.-N. Railway.	
B.-N. Railway.		Nagpur	A. 7 0
Asansol	D. 13 45	Do.	D. 7 30
Purulia	A. 16 5	Bilaspur	A. 18 41
Chakardharpur	A. 19 15	Chakardharpur	A. 5 49
Bilaspur	A. 6 42	Purulia	A. 9 20
Nagpur	A. 19 35	E.-I. Railway.	
G. I. P. Railway.		Asansol	A. 11 33
Bombay	A. 20 15	Do.	D. 12 28
		Calcutta	A. 19 40

MIXED TRAINS.

The following will be the new timing of the Up Mixed between Asansol and Jharsuguda :—

Asansol	Dep. 22 30
Purulia	Arr. 3 12
Chakardharpur	Arr. 9 49
Jharsuguda	Arr. 21 6

The following will be the Local Train Service between Nagpur and Kamptee :—

	First Train.	Second Train.
Nagpur	Dep. 10 9	19 40
Kamptee	Arr. 10 29	20 0
	First Train	Second Train.
Kamptee	Dep. 9 10	17 0
Nagpur	Arr. 9 30	17 20

For all Intermediate timings *see* Time Tables.

A. M. CLARK,
Offg. Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Nagpur, 25th September 1893.

ACCOUCHEMENT IN ENGLAND.

AT well-furnished refined home of a LADY (Certified in Obstetrics). Doctor if Desired.
VERY MODERATE TERMS.
NURSE.—48, RADIPOLE ROAD.
FULHAM ROAD,
LONDON, S.W

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1893.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5, with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 493, High Holborn, LONDON.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR

VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual ; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy ; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draughts, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED

GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency —too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Ross, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.

CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978

BRANCHES :
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 % p. a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received at par for Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 % p. a. on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY possessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTEREST, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.

Full information and Rules furnished on application.

(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.

Bombay, July 17, 1893.

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received at 4½ per cent. per annum for twelve months. Terms for longer periods can be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Dec. 1892.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

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BRANCHES :
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THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D' ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.

CAPITAL Frs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).

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LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 5,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

P. RENAULT,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, Rampart Row, 18.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED... ... £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £250,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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Head Office.....3, PRINCES STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK LD. / THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms :—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.

Bombay Office : Old Secretariat, Apollo Street December 1892.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application ; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS :—GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICE.

EDELWEISS.

THE above is the REGISTERED TRADE MARK in respect of MALT LIQUORS of THE PETER SCHOENHOFEN BREWERY COMPANY, of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, in the United States of America, and is the exclusive property of that Company.

The Public are hereby CAUTIONED against any improper use of the said Mark, and all those using the same or any imitation thereof, will be prosecuted.

CARRUTHERS & Co.,
Solicitors, Calcutta.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 184 Military Messes and 55 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
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CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
OURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

Price List on Application to

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS COGNAC BRANDY.
AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.
LAFAYETTE & Co.'s WIRE BRAND.

	Per doz.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Rs. a. Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY obtainable in India.

ASSETS.

Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.

ANNUAL BONUSES.

The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.

NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.

NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.

CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

It is universally acknowledged that the most successful Institution of its kind in India
IS THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

THIS RESULT HAS BEEN SECURED BY THREE THINGS :

I. UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY.
(Funds in Government Paper Only.)

II. MODERATE PREMIUMS.
(The Lowest Safe Rates.)

III. LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
(Every Concession to Policy-holders.)

If Your Life is not already insured, delay no longer, but secure at once

PROVISION FOR OLD AGE.

Or for your family in case of untimely death, by an ENDOWMENT NEW PLAN

POLICY FOR Rs. 5,000,

Payable at Age 55 ; or Previous Death,

At the following rates per month : Intermediate ages at proportionate rates :—

Rs. 11 2 0,	at age 21	next Birthday	
Rs. 13 2 0	"	25	"
Rs. 16 4 0	"	30	"
Rs. 21 1 0	"	35	"
Rs. 29 0 0	"	40	"

A fully-paid-up Policy in the form of a negotiable Promissory-note granted for every payment made.

MARK THE BUSINESS DONE

In 1892 ..... Proposals for over Rs. 1,00,00,000
To date ..... Proposals for Rs. [illegible] in excess of corresponding last year.

LIFE ASSURANCE AT COST P[illegible]

Ratio of Expenses to Total Premiums [illegible]

Write at once for Prospectus, Proposal [illegible] further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN S[illegible]
Ma[illegible]

VISITING CARDS, [illegible] grams, &c., &c., in el[illegible] style. Engraving, Copper[illegible] orders. For rates, apply [illegible] Gazette" Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co.. CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,500,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, incld. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

☞ Low Rates, Absolute Security, Unconditional Policies. Claims settled immediately on proof of death and title. No delays. ☜

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE ENDOWMENT SYSTEM IS UNSURPASSED.

EXAMPLE OF ENDOWMENT AND OPTIONS.

A CIVILIAN, age 27, can secure an ENDOWMENT for Rs. 5,000 with PROFITS payable at death, or in f

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
ank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	980
Commer ial & Ld. Mge.	10,000	100	6,30,000	10 pr. ct.	160
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£16	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£ 3½
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 750	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 7½	270 / 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	87
apty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	44
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fir Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,575
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,130
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	71
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	63½
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	930
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	1
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	207
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Iyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
ndian Guarantee Suroty					
Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
JehangirB Kataai & Co, Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 21	305
Karrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	19
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	85
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	190
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	82
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	470
Prince of Wales Fireing al Flour Mills	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,35
Premchand Roychand	2,500	100	100	...	11
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	InLndn
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	120
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	(6)	550
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	60
Telephone Co.	9,300	25	25		19 Exd
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	Rs.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Glazing Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945
pollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	220
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld.	350	250	250	...	200
Bombay Cotton reel's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	125
Colabs	600	200	all		220
East India	500	1,880	1,880	20	240
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	270
Fort	400	250	...	130	1,400
French	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	113½
Harvey and Sabapathy	300	500	all	100	1,175
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	500	500	50	435
Khangaum	750	400	all	4	475
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	240	450	450	32½	105
Mercantile	300	500	500	63	350
Mofussil Co.	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	120
Munmar M.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	420
New Berar	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	217½
New Indian	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	555
Prince of Wales	1,000	125	125	Rs. 15	113½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	100	500	500	Rs25 dv.	415
Sassoon	500	500	75	20	48½
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	59½
Sind	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sorab Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	35	565
Surat City ress Co., Ld.	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	175
Volkart	375	200	all	...	200 xd
	...	1,000	1000	Rs. 100	990
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	90	all	Rs. 25	95
Anglo-Indian Cellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	1,345		all	100	5 62
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	600
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay Industrial Manfg. Co., Ld.	300	1,000	1,000	...	350
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	300
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,020
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	490
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	810
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	600
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	607½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1.	Rs. 40	375
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	370
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	535
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	410
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	640
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Rs. 1	560
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,130
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	340
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	570
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	175
Jawraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	785
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500
Khatleish	750	1,000	1,000	30	630
Khatgaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	485
Leopold	3,500	100	10	15 pr. ct	160
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	500
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	4000	1,000	1,000	40	925
Madras United	20	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400
Mahaluxmee	60	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	45 pr. ct	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,520
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	0	1,830
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100	12 p.c.g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	130
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425-30
Oriental	5,735	625	625	Rs. 15	365
Ruttonjee Jeejeebhoy Mills Co., Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,270
Queen Mill	200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	450
Swan Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Sassoon	1,200	1,000	1,000	5	1,402
Standard	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,220
Simplex		1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	530
Tuticorin	400	500	500	Rs. 15	185xd.
Textile			250		12½ 315 xd.
Victoria			250		12½ 300
Western India			300		30 300
Wallace				Rs. 15	385
Zeenut					80 650
Apollo					15 570
Asiatic					625
Bombay Spinning					625
Carnac					700
Dharamsey					420

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Distribution of Prizes, St. Mary's College, Mazagon, 4 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Brannfels and La Seyne entered the dock on Sunday, and the s.s. Sabarmati and Safari left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Baroda and Sutlej entered the dock yesterday.

POLO.—There will be a game, to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, HEAD BRANCH.—The statement for September, 1893 shows the daily average attendance to be 211·20 ; admissions, 1,976 ; and prevailing disease, fevers.

A MISSING SON.—Rakmabai, residing at De Souza Street, has made a report to the police, that her son Tondia Yeshwant, aged sixteen years, left home on the 1st instant, and has not since returned.

KHATAO MAKANJEE S. AND W. COMPANY.—In four report of the proceedings of the last meeting of shareholders of the company, we inadvertently omitted to state that a dividend of Rs. 30 per share was declared.

ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—Marootee Bhow, a Hindoo labourer, aged twenty-two years, while working in a godown, at Frere Road, on Saturday last, accidentally overturned a bale of gunny bags on his right foot, causing serious injury. He was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

BITTEN BY A DOG.—Shaik Esoob Mahomed Hoosein, aged twelve years, residing at Old Bengalpoora, was, at 11 a.m., on the 1st instant, bitten on his right knee by a dog when he was preventing it from running after some fowls, which was subsequently destroyed by the police.

RESULT OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—At eight o'clock, on Saturday evening, Jainoo Vithoo and Krishna Atmaji, who were both under the influence of liquor, were walking along Girgaum Road, when they were accidentally knocked down by a carriage, belonging to Mr. Ganpatrao Bhasker, the Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, and injured. They were removed to the J. J. Hospital.

BURGLARY.—Kadurbhoy Sarufali, keeping a cloth shop, on the first floor of a house, situated in Narayen Dhuru Cross Lane, has made a report to the police, that he locked the door of his shop, at 4 p.m., on the 1st instant, and went to make purchases, in Chuckla Street, but on his return, at 4-30 p.m., he found the lock on the door of his shop broken and three bundles, containing pieces of silk and embroidered caps, of the collective value of Rs. 250, stolen from a cupboard.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at 6 p.m., to-day :—

Quadrille.....Arcadia .....C Coote
Overture.....Macbeth .....J L Hatton
Valse .....Ma Mie Rosette .....Ivan Caryll
American Barn Dance .....H Elliot Saith
Fantasia.....Paul Jones.....Planquette
Gavotte .....The First Kiss .....Schubert

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

CHEATING THE RAILWAY AUTHORITIES.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Chief Constable Ramchandra Nursoo, of the G. I. P. Railway, charged Tukaram Gunpat, a hawker of books, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with cheating by personation and forgery in respect of five railway book-parcels. The accused had personated to be the addressee of the parcels, and having signed their names had succeeded in taking away the parcels from the possession of the railway authorities. On the application of the Chief Constable, his Worship made an order to send the accused to Bhusawal for trial by the magistrate there.

SOMAVOUSHY KSHATRIYA UNION CLUB.—An annual gathering of the Kshatriya Union Club was held in the Club Rooms, Falkland Road, Khetwady, on Sunday, at 4 p.m., for the distribution of prizes to students of the Somavoushy Kshatriya caste who passed the several Examinations of the Bombay University held in the year 1892. After the recital of verses composed for the occasion, the president, Mr. Harichandra Yeshwant Chemburkar, read a paper on education and other social matters, after which Messrs. Raghunath Moroba Rayakar and Jairam Ranji Parolkar addressed the audience. The proceedings terminated at 6-30 p.m. There were about 150 persons present.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT ON THE QUEEN'S ROAD.—On Saturday evening, at half-past six o'clock, whilst a horse, belonging to a Mr. Fox, was being ridden on the Queen's Road by his groom, it suddenly shied, most probably at a passing train, and threw the rider off its back. The animal then galloped off at a furious pace towards the Fort, and ran up against a brougham, belonging to Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy, the 4th Judge of the Small Causes Court, and fell down. The coachman driving the brougham became frightened and jumped off the coach-box. The horse then took fright and dashed off at gallop with the brougham, till it reached the Churney Road railway station, where the animal fell, breaking both the shafts of the carriage. There were four ladies in the brougham, but fortunately none of them was injured.

S. S. BENGALEE MEMORIAL FUND.—The following further sums have been promised and paid—Already paid ; Rs. 34,669-10, and already promised, Rs. 50,923-10. H. H the Maharaja of Bhownugger Rs. 300; Vithuldas Samuldas, Dinshaw Bomonji, Temulji Bomonji Setna, Gulba Dorabjee Shapoorjee, and Hormuzsha Behramji, each Rs. 25 ; Munchersha N. R. Ranina, Rs. 20 ; Cursetji Cowasji Murzban and Hormusji S. Umrigar, each Rs. 15 ; Ratilal Maneklal Lulloobhai Samuldas, N. P. Mirza, B. A. Enti, Kaikhusroo R. Watcha, Eduljee Shapoorjee Umrigar, Ghellabhai Jagjiwandas, Gopaldas C. Desa, Bhugwandas Bhawanbhai, and Motilal Nanabhoy, each Rs. 10,; Cowasjee C. Sanjana, Rs. 7 ; Raghoobhai Daya, Rs. 6; Oodhavji Lalji, Permanandas Shamji, and Girjashunker Jeshunker, each Rs. 5 ; Jagjivan Gopal Rs. 4 ; Gopalji Tejpal and Bhicajee Hormusjee, each Rs. 3 P. D. Mirza, P. B. Motiwala, Cooverjee Dosabhoy, P. B. Karaka, M. M. Munshee, Dosabhoy Nusserwanjee, and Revashunker Raghunath, each Rs. 2; Hormusjee C. Setna and D. N. Jaboolee, each Rs.1; total promised Rs. 51,552-10 ; and total paid, Rs. 35,298-10.

THE LATE MR. NARAYEN MAHADEV PARMANAND.—The *Subodha Patrika* states :—The many friends of the late Mr. Narayen Mahadev Parmanand will be gratified to learn that a movement has been set on foot to perpetuate his memory in some suitable manner. About sixty of his friends and admirers met on Thursday evening, at the house of Madhowdas Raghunathdas. Dr. Atmaram Pandurang was called to the chair. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal moved that it was desirable to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Parmanand, and that subscriptions be invited for the purpose from his friends and admirers. In moving the resolution the hon'ble gentleman dwelt on the virtues of the deceased, the services he had silently rendered to his country, and the noble example he had left behind for inspiration of the younger generation of his countrymen. The resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Vinayek N. Bhagwat, was carried unanimously. On the motion of Mr. Darasha R. Chichgar, who also spoke about the late Mr. Parmanand's good works, a committee was appointed to collect subscriptions. It was announced at the meeting that eight gentlemen had subscribed to the fund, and that the amounts subscribed by them come to Rs. 1,509. Rao Bahadur R W Dhammasaker, of Baroda subscribed Rs 500 to the fund. We are glad that this movement has been taken up in earnest by the late Mr. Permanand's friends.

THE HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN JOINT RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart.	125
Mr Framjee Dinshaw Petit	100
Mr Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit	100
The Trustees of Kessowjee Jadhowjee	100
Already advertised up to the 28th	425 16,855
Total	17,280

FAZULBHOY VISRAM,
TRIBHOWANDAS YURJEEWANDAS,
PUTTEHALLI SHAIK AHMED,
NARAYAN GUNESH CHANDAVARKAR.
Honorary Secretaries.

IN the quiet little town of Bushmills, says *Northern Whig*, so well-known to visitors to the Giant's Causeway, there was much rejoicing. On Sept. 7, bon-fires were blazing on the hilltops, and there was also a pyrotechnic display, which excited great interest. The reason of the enthusiasm which prevailed amongst the people of the town and district was to be accounted for by the fact that the following telegram had come from Chicago regarding the celebrated old Bushmills whisky :—"Medal and highest award, Irish whisky." The inhabitants thought such an honour to the town worthy of the way which took place.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

ALLEGED NUISANCE TO AN HOTEL.

JAMES CONNEL VS. J. M. PATEL.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff, the proprietor of the Victoria Hotel, in Frere Road, prayed that the defendant may be restrained from the carrying on upon the land adjoining the plaintiff's hotel the occupation of boiler-cleaner and machinery-repairer, or any other similar occupation, in such a manner as to cause a nuisance to the plaintiff and the dwellers in his hotel, that in the meantime the defendant may be so restrained, and that he may be decreed to pay plaintiff Rs. 1,000 as damages in respect of his wrongful acts, &c. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Brown and Moir, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff is an hotel-keeper and resides in the Victoria Hotel, near the Prince's Dock. The defendant is in occupation of a piece of ground adjoining the hotel upon the south side thereof, upon which he carries on the occupation of boiler-cleaner and machinery-repairer and shifter. The defendant had from time to time for many months caused to be made upon his premises, at a distance of 85 feet only from the windows of the plaintiff's hotel, loud hammering noises both by day and night the great nuisance and annoyance of the plaintiff and all other persons lodging in the hotel. The noise caused by the work was quite intolerable to the plaintiff and other dwellers in the hotel, and several of his lodgers had complained to him of the nuisance, and had threatened to leave the hotel, and some had in fact already left in consequence of the noise. The hotel had already been rendered uncomfortable as a dwelling place, and greatly depreciated in value by reason of the wrongful acts of the defendant. The defendant, on the other hand, denied the material allegation of the plaint. He said that the plan annexed to the plaint gave an incorrect idea of the situation of the plaintiff's hotel and its surroundings. He denied carrying on the occupation of boiler-cleaner, machinery repairer, and shifter, and said he used the land for storing old machinery in the open and also in a shed which he had erected thereon, and not for any other purpose.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said there could be no doubt that there had been great exaggeration in the plaintiff's case. The locality was a noisy one. The first issue in the case appeared to be an irrelevant one, for it did not matter what the defendant's occupation was if he made noise. The plaintiff detailed four acts of nuisance, as to the last two of which he was corroborated. Mr James Morris, of Messrs. Gostling and Morris, and Messrs. W. H. Ogden, J. G. B Spence, F. A. De Quadros, and W. R. Brown, lodgers, were examined on the plaintiff's behalf. Mr. Morris's statements appeared to his lordship to be untrue. It was impossible to rely totally on the defendant's witnesses, the mucadum and two painters ; and it was not improbable that they did use hammers. It was impossible to disbeleive the plaintiff's evidence. The experts' evidence was of no value on one side or the other. His lord ship's opinion was that there had been noise in June and July, which must have caused annoyance to the plaintiff. His lordship, therefore, made an order that the defendant be restrained by injunction from cleaning and repairing machinery so as to be a nuisance to the plaintiff. Each party to bear his own costs of the suit.

CRICKET.

R. I. M. VS. GOVT. TELEGRAPH C. C.

THE following match, played on the Cooperage ground, on Saturday, resulted in a decisive win for the home team by 2 wickets and 100 runs :—

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

1st Innings.

Mitchell, b Wallich	56
Beaumont, l-b-w Smith	2
J Bharucha, b Page'	14
G W Beaumont, b Page	2
Hewett, c Smith, b Page	0
Burjorji, c Page, b Wallich	21
Taylor, b allich	0
Grimston, b Smith	16
Wilson, not out	4
St John, not out	1
Rowand, did not bat	1
Extras	2
Total	118

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Smith*	85	29	4	2
Pitcher	35	31	0	0
Page	70	40	2	3
Wallich	50	16	2	3

* Bowled 1 wide.

GOVT. TELEGRAPH C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Thov, c Grimston, b Beaumont	0	did not bat	
Nicholson, hit wicket b Burjorji	8	b Beaumont	1
Wallich, run out	2	c Wilson, b Burjorji	13
Page, c Wilson, b Beaumont	0	b Beaumont	0
Barry, run out	3	c Wilson, b Beaumont	0
Brace, b Burjorji	3	s Mitchell, b Burjorji	4
Smith, c Mitchell, b Beaumont	0	b Burjorji	1
Reeves, b Burjorji	0	not out	0
W C Bayley, not out	2	b Burjorji	0
Pitcher, b Beaumont	0	did not bat	
Harle, b Beaumont	0		
Extras	0	Extras	2
Total	18	Total	21

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
Beaumont	29	9	2	5	45	9	3	3
Burjorji	25	9	1	3	41	10	4	4

R. I. MARINE VS. P. & O. SHIPS IN PORT.

THE following match was played, on Wednesday, 27th inst., on the Cooperage :—

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

1st Innings.

Beaumont, c Philpott, b Burne	15
Grimstone, c Rivers, b Randall	4
Vines, b Baker	42
Holland, l-b-w b Burne	0
Wilson, b Burne	1
Mitchell, b Standage	42
Hewett, b Baker	2
G Beaumont, b Burne	9
Locke, b Standage	1
Rowand, b Burne	13
Taylor, not out	9
Extras	5
Total	135

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Burne	105	46	7	5
Standage	65	31	4	2
Baker	60	36	1	2
Randall	15	17	3	1

P. & O. C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lyndon, b Beaumont	0	not out	3
Standage, c Wilson, b Beaumont	0	c W G Beaumont, b Hewett	13
Randall, b Beaumont	26	b G W Beaumont	16
Baker, l-b-w b Beaumont	5	c and b Vines	5
Burne, b Beaumont	1	b Beaumont	2
Randall, c and b Vines	4	run out	5
Sinclair, not out	11	c W G Beaumont, b Beaumont	5
Acton, b Vines	0	b Beaumont	2
Lovell, s Mitchell, b Vines	2	c Mitchell, b Beaumont	5
Rivers, b Beaumont	0	b Vines	2
Philpott, s Mitchell, b Vines	1	run out	2
Extras	3	Extras	10
Total	53	Total	70

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

1st Innings.				2nd Innings.			
	B.	R.	M.	W.	B.	R.	M.	W.
A I. Beaumont	50	15	6	6	71	23	4	4
D F Vines	47	37	0	4	0	32	0	2
G Hewett	..	...	...	...	5	0	1	1
G W Beaumont	..	...	...	...	15	4	2	1

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

MONSOON SEASON.

10TH SPOON COMPETITION.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
Sergt-Major Reckerleg	25	25	50a
Gunner Wood	25	25	50b
Gunner Hickey	18	30	48c
Gunner Coates	25	20	45d
Gunner Lane	22	17	39
Gunner J Reid	23	15	38
Bombr Zurhurst	20	17	37
Gunner Catchpole	22	14	36
Gunner Penton	17	18	35
Gunner Robbins	19	14	33
Gunner H S Read	14	19	33
Bombr Martin	19	13	32
Major Rowlton	8	23	31
Gunner E Flowers	9	22	31
Bombr Huggett	15	16	31
Gunner Ilsley	16	13	29
Gunner Hiscocks	8	19	27
Lieut Penny	12	15	27
Gunner J D Fraser	13	14	27
Gunner G Ross	14	11	25
Gunner Dixon	4	14	18
Gunner Goldstein	14	0	14

(a) Handicapped 12 Points ; (b) Winner of 1st Spoon ; (c) Winner of 2nd Spoon ; and (d) Winner of 3rd Spoon.

In a match with the "Light Horse" (ten men aside) the "Gunners" won by 70 points.

	200 yds.	400 yds.	Total.
B V A	215	221	436
B L H	181	185	366

Major Roughton, B. V. A., Capt. Cuffe, B. L. H., Lieut. Symons, B. L. H., and Lieuts. Slater, Penny, and Robertson, of the B. V. A., were present. The turn-out of members was largest for the season (over 50). The Commanding officers are to be congratulated on the numbers, seeing they are, comparatively speaking, two small corps. The light was very changeable, otherwise larger scores would have been made.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Fort of Killa Abdullah was to be taken over by the politicals from the military from Sunday last for the location of police and levies.

MR. H. J. WILSON, M.P., has accepted an invitation to serve on the Opium Commission in the stead of Mr. Caine, who has resigned on the ground of ill-health. Mr. J. E. Ellis, M. P., who was first approached, was unwilling to leave England at this juncture, in view of the disturbed condition of affairs in the colliery districts.

THE report of the Superintendent of Stationery, Madras for 1892-93, shews the different articles of Indian manufacture obtained locally during the year in substitution of those formerly obtained from England, and the net saving effected thereby of Rs. 36,400 against Rs. 3,458 of the previous year. Among the details of the articles purchased locally (*i.e.*, in India,) we find that of "paper" from the Bally, Titaghur, and Bengal Mills, respectively, amounting to Rs. 1,06,375, Rs. 75,810, and Rs. 28,940.

THE Queen has approved the appointment of Sir Horace Davey, Q.C., to be Lord Justice of Appeal in the room of Lord Justice Bowen. Sir Horace Davey, who was born in 1833, was educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford (of which he is a fellow). He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1861, and was made a Q.C. in 1875. He was Solicitor-General in Mr. Gladstone's administration of February-August 1886. He represented Christchurch in the House of Commons in the Liberal interest from 1880 to 1885, when he was unsuccessful. He sat for Stockton from 1888 to 1892, when he was defeated. He was also a candidate for Ipswich and for Stockport.

THE Maharaja of Kapurthala was a witness of the great review, near Carlsruhe, on Monday, and was afterwards received by the German Emperor. His Highness dined with the Grand Duke of Baden.

THE Raja of Sarawak arrived in London on Sept. 11 from Borneo, on a short visit to England.

THE world at large hears but little of the feats of arms performed occasionally in Upper Burma, observes the *Pioneer*, for the simple reason that the operations are generally on a small scale, and the war correspondent, who describes big campaigns, is not at hand to record the doings of the men who keep the peace on the frontier. The Military Police, picked men from the warlike races of India, have the brunt of the fighting, and only when a British officer is killed is attention drawn to their performances. We may tell one story, at least, of their gallant bearing in the operations about Sima. A Blockhouse had to be stormed which seemed impregnable. It was of considerable extent and was built mostly below the ground, a few feet of wall alone showing above the surface, and this being pierced with loopholes for musketry fire. Artillery could make no impression upon it, and it was so cunningly constructed that to take it seemed almost impossible. A deep ditch with *abattis* added to its strength, and the fire from the loopholes on the ground-level made approach to it as dangerous as could be imagined. The sepoys, led by their British officers, rushed the ditch and gained the actual roof, but the defenders were still secure from their fire. So the men set to work to dig up the earth which covered the top for a foot or more, and when this was done they dropped among the men below. There was a sharp scrimmage, Kachins. Shans and Chinese desperadoes fighting madly enough, but the bayonet did its work, and the whole lot were killed. They did not give or ask for quarter, and they must have learned before their death what a hand-to-hand combat with Sikhs and Punjabis means when their blood is up. There are a dozen orher instances of splendid behaviour of this kind by the Military Police, but they are known to few. We may, indeed, welcome the reconstitution of Madras Infantry regiments when the Tamil and Telegu give place to men of this stamp. The little band of heroes with Grant on his march towards Manipur were all ex-police sepoys, and what they did would be done again to-morrow provided their British officers had grit and go in them. The Sikh certainly sustains his high reputation as a fighting-man whereever he may be sent, for in British Central Africa he has done as well as in Afghanistan Egypt and Upper Burma.

MR. THOMAS WRIGHT, of Olney, has undertaken a new Life of Charles Dickens, for the prosecution of which he has for some time past been collecting material. In Foster's work, Mr. Wright thinks, the personality of the biographer is far too much in evidence. A very considerable amount of material respecting the famous novelist is already in the hands of Mr. Wright ; at the same time he would be glad if any one possessing unpublished letters, or who have interesting personal reminiscences of Dickens, would communicate with him. The new life of Defoe, on which Mr. Wright has been engaged for some time is now completed.

A NEWCASTLE correspondent says that the contract for one of the new battleships for the Royal Navy is about to be placed with the Elswick firm—Armstrong, Mitchell, and Co.—and will be 4,000 tons heavier than the ill-fated Victoria, which they built. The specifications contain several important changes in regard to the surplus buoyancy of the vessel. In speed and power of armament the new warship, which will cost about 1,000,000*l*., will, it is said, be unsurpassed by any armour-clad vessel afloat. It is understood that she will be named the Victoria.

THE Cunard steamer Campania has again beaten the record on an east bound passage. Having passed Sandy Hook Lightship at 12-36 p.m., on Saturday, Sept. 2, she arrived at Queenstown (Daunts Rock) at 8-6 on Sept. 8, thus making the passage in 5 days 14 h. 55 min., at an average speed of 20·84 knots an hour. She experienced moderate westerly weather throughout the voyage. The daily runs of the Campania are 460, 481, 480, 494, 490, and 406 knots. All the passengers were landed between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, and her mails were at the various post offices throughout the United Kingdom before midnight.—The Cunard steamer Lucania, which arrived at New York on Friday night, Sept. 8, on her maiden trip, has excelled all previous performances, having made her first passage in 5 days 15 h. 37 min. Her daily runs were as follows :—460, 490, 498, 516, 533, and 284 knots to Sandy Hook.

THE wisdom of the authorities in deciding to continue with the present system of conveying troops to and from India, instead of by hired transport, is shown by the return which has just been issued, giving the relative cost of the conveyance of troops by the Indian troopships as against that of conveying them by hired vessels. The document is signed by Rear-Admiral Brent, Director of Transports. It shows, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says, that the troopship system is decidedly the better way in every particular. It is cheaper and the troops are conveyed much more comfortably. According to this return the average cost per head of conveying troops to and from India by troopships during the season of 1891-92 was £7 18s. against £10 7s. 7d. per head by hired transports.

IN referenee to the Durand Mission the *Standard* says :—As regards the various subjects to be brought forward at the Conference, both Lord Lansdowne and the Secretary of State for India have maintained a discreet silence. There will be no lack, however, of topics. The situation in Chitral and Asmar is pretty certain to be discussed in all its bearings ; and there are outstanding questions along the whole length of the border from Peshawur to Beloochistan

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 2.

ALL Saturday's telegrams through Reuter calling for notice in this column having been referred to in our report under that evening's date we have only local and provincial news to chronicle to-night.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending ou Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	2,81,096
„ Branches...	Inc.	„	8,29,909
Other Deposits	Dec.	„	41,04,792
Government Securities	Dec.	„	13,51,906
Other authorized „	Nil.	„	Nil.
Loans	Inc.	„	13,65,807
Bills Discounted and purchased..	Inc.	„	10,36,194
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	„	20,450
Cash.....	Dec.	„	41,23,002

The figures given in the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day would appear to show, by the changes which had taken place in the items which go to indicate the state of the trade demand for Money, the large increase of 65 lakhs in that direction in the week under review, though, owing to an accession to Public Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches, and to the realization of Government Securiters, the actual decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance, at 340¾ lakhs, was only 41½ lakhs, as disclosed by the Return. It is however not unusual for heavy withdrawals from Private Deposits—and which amounted last week to 41 lakhs—to take place on the monthly settlement of the Government Paper account, and, apart from this, there would not appear to have been very much chance in the state of trade requirements, as though a material increase had taken place in Loans, the addition to Bills Discounted was less than it had been in the previous week. At the same time with the fair season setting in apparently, earlier than usual, there should ere long be a better demand for financial accommodation; and, indeed, this might be confidently counted upon were it not for the monetary incubus which depresses trade, and makes all forecasts as the future idle.

COTTON has been steady in tone here to-day, but with only a small business passing, prices being quite unchanged. Exporters have bought only 55 bales of Bhagulkote, at Rs. 181; while the Mills have taken 500 bales consisting of 150 Veerumgaum Ginned, at Rs. 204, 100 each of Karanja, at Rs. 193; Bijapur, at Rs. 178; and Murkapore, at Rs. 188; and 50 Dhulia, at Rs. 168 per candy.

Season weather, according to the telegraphic reports received from the districts this morning, continued to prevail over the greater part of the Cotton area, and the crop generally was flourishing. In the Bengal circle the plants were showing bolls, and they were shedding them in the Cawnpore district of that circle; while, throughout the Oomra circle, the bolls on the plants were rapidly ripening; and picking had partially begun in the Khangaum district. Prospects for the Broach crop continue to be good, and the weather, though cloudy at intervals, was seasonable upon the whole; and throughout the Dhollera circle the plants were flourishing, though more rain was needed at Bhownugger. At Sholapore also; and at Hubli in the Dharwar circle, more rain was still required.

The WHEAT and SEED markets remain in the same position at the close of last week, the former having been quiet in tone to-day, with a small export business passing; and the latter steady, with a moderate demand from shippers; but quotations in both are all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	1,121	bales.
Wheat.....	8,612	cwts.
Linseed	3,605	„
Rapeseed.....	4,626	„
Gingelly.....	2,609	„
Poppyseed.....	1,601	„
Groundnuts	648	„
Castorseed.....	2,866	„
Rice.....	624	„

FREIGHTS.—The Ataka (s) has been fixed for Marseilles, at 17s. 3d. per ton; and the Anchor Liner Australia (s) has booked light Seed at 16s. 6d. and heavy Seed at 17s. per ton, for Marseilles, for this month's shipment. Some business has also been done for picked ports, for November loading, at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has ruled quiet but steady, the slight advance gained at the close on Saturday having been maintained. Rates opened at 1s. 2 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 31-32d. Demand; and at 1s. 3¼ to 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, a little having been placed for near delivery at the former; and, later on, 1s. 2 21-32d. was accepted for Telegraphic, for October transfer, Calcutta rates, we hear, being much on a par with our own, which closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand ...	1s. 2 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 2 15-16 to 31-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 1-32d.	„
Credits do. ...	1s. 3 5-32d.	„
Francs do. ...	1·59¼	„

with Bank Telegraphic quoted for next year at 1s. 2 31-32 to 1s. 3d.; and Credits at 1s. 3 7-32d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opening at 105 1-16 for Fours foa Money, and 104 13-16 for Account, rates thereafter advanced ¼ per cent. to 105 3-16, and 104 15-16. in the two positions, respectively, at which they remained steady to the close. 98¼ was named in the earlier part of the day for the new 3½ per cent. Loan, but the price left off at 98¾.

SAARES remain without animation, and the only changes which we have to note this evening, are an advance of Rs. 10 in Morarji Gokuldas Cotton Mill Scrip; of Rs. 5 in Mazagon; of Rs. 12½ in Manockjee Petit; and of Rs. 3¾ in Luckmidas; and a decline of Rs 5 each in Connaught, Empress, and Howard, and Bullough as our revised quotations.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending September 30, as compared with the statement of September 23, 1893:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 23. Rs.	Sept. 30. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	41,03,000	41,03,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	55,63,036	58,44,102
Do. do. at Branches	30,49,916	38,79,825
Other Deposits	4,76,85,110	4,35,81,318
Post Bills	7,357	5,902
Cash Credits, undrawn	33,41,316	37,35,978
Rs. ..	7,42,47,765	7,11,47,125
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities.	1,25,96,292	1,12,44,385
Cash Credits on do. do.	69 13,521	68 65,356
Loans do. do.	66,39,526	89,05,333
Current Accounts overdrawn	...	...
Bills Discounted and purchased	93,47,323	1,03,83,523
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 6,77,882 Applied in reduction 2,85,000	3,92,886	3,92,886
Stamps, &c.	23,007	22,989
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other Banks...	1,30,337	151,347
Cash and Currency Notes	3,82,01,307	3,40,81,305
Rs. ..	7,42,47,765	7,11,47,125

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending September 23, 1893.)

DESCRIPTION.	1893.	1892.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	33,325	28,989	4,336	4	32,938	...
Goods	32,528	22,532	..	2,339	..	3,030
Other earnings	3,299	6,138	..	..	...	9,336
Weekly total.	69,152	67,639	1,513	..	...	..
Aggregate ..	8,04,366	7,83,854	...	...	20,512	...

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 1st October, 1893.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.....	29·848
Temperature of the Air.....	81·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	75·1
Relative humidity of Air.....	0·806
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	7·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.).....	78·0
General Directions of wind*.....	NNW, NNE, NW, WNW, NE.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*.....	200
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
„ year	65·15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd October.	0·00

*From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—September 6, at Devon House, Mostyn-road, Brixton wife of E Fraser, M D, of a son.
LOWIS—September 9, at Scarborough, wife of John Lowis, barrister-at-law, Rangoon, twin boys.
SMITH—September 7, at Balharry, Meigle, Perthshire, the wife of T Denroche Smith, Beng C S Ret, of a son.

DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOT—September 12, Major-Gen William Arbuthnot, C B.
ARMITAGE—September 10, at Treejunter, Breconshire, Percy Tatham Armitage, Capt 1st Battn South Wales Borderers, aged 33.
ELPHINSTONE—September 2, at Colwyn Bay, Margaret Agnes Elphinstone, widow of the late Col. P Elphinstone, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 63.
FOX—September 10, at Sydenham, Harry Edward Fox, late of Macras, aged 21.
HENDRSON—September 11, at Norwitch, James Gordon Henderson, son of Capt J Henderson, ss Golconda, British India Steam Nav Co, Grasmere, Norwood, aged 8.
HEXT—September 4, at Nice, Lillian Mary, the wife of Capt John Hext, R N, C I E.
RAMSEY—September 8, at Ealing Major-Genl William Ramsey, late Madras Army.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BINNY—September 25, at Alleppy, Travancore, the wife of C M H S Binny, of a son.
BUNYER—September 24, at Calcutta, the wife of B C Bunyer, Royal Indian Marine, of a son.

DEATH.

MARSHALL—September 28, at Calcutta, Lucy Emma Georgina, wife of C W Marshall, of Bechampore, Bengal, and daughter of the Rev H L Guilleband, Malvern, aged 28 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1893.

THE Opium Commission continued and concluded the taking of evidence in London in the week ending September 16th. The last mail brings out a report of the proceedings, which were diversified by interesting and very conflicting testimony. The Commission will reassemble in the third week of November in Calcutta, and there as in England the witnesses who may be said to represent the prosecution will be the first heard. The bulk of them will, no doubt, be missionaries, sustained by such medical evidence as they can produce to establish the theory somewhat hastily arrived at, that the consumption of opium for "other than medicinal purposes" is an irredeemable vice, and an unmitigated evil. There are many people at home who are fully convinced that wine, beer, and spirits are the invention of the Evil One, that their consumption even for "medicinal purposes" is an unmixed calamity, and a purely vicious indulgence. There are yet others who hold the same opinion of the use of tobacco—an opinion of more ancient date than the other, for King James the First of blessed memory set forth the evil effects of the accursed weed in a "Counterblast to Tobacco," which saw the light ages before the first temperance lecturer fulminated against the cheerful glass. In the last hour before the adjournment of the present Session an honourable member attributed the increase of lunacy to the growing practice of drinking tea—not alcoholic liquor, or a brew of opium such as is offered to friends at social gatherings in Rajputana. Eminent German professors, deputed to inquire into the increase of melancholia and the number of suicides in the district which owes its prosperity to the remunerative employment given to thousands of workmen by Krupps' firm officially reported that the cause is to be found in the practice of drinking strong coffee, a luxury which high wages enable men and women to indulge in to a dangerous extent. The same phenomena was observed in France, where some years ago an eminent medical authority called attention to the evil of much coffee-drinking, and stated that while a man of robust constitution might consume two bottles of average wine a day without being perceptibly the worse for it, two bottles of coffee every twenty-four hours would put him in a mad house or in his grave in three or four years. Now what would be said or thought if the Government of India were to appoint a commission to take evidence in Great Britain and report as to the advisability of prohibiting the preparation and use of alcoholic liquor and tobacco except for medical purposes, to say nothing of the use of tea which promotes insanity and fills the county asylums, and of coffee, that promotes functional derangements followed by melancholia, from which relief can only be found in suicide. If the British tax-payer were asked to pay the whole or the half of the cost of a Commission to inquire into the immorality of the consumption of all these noxious agents, encouraged by the Government profligate enough to boast on occasion that the country, thus stimulated, "drinks itself out of a deficit," would he acquiesce with a good grace? It is greatly to be feared that the British tax-payer would tell the Government of India to mind their own business.

But the Commission has been appointed, and it will be in India some seven weeks hence. The programme has not been definitively laid down, but it is understood that it will include the various provinces of India, and many of the leading Native States. A good deal of time will be devoted to observation and inquiry in the provinces of Bengal, where the consumption of opium, grown chiefly in Behar, and manufactured in Patna, is in almost universal use, owing to the malarious character of the climate, especially in the valleys of the great rivers. If the Commission have not time to visit Burma, where the use of opium has been prohibited to all except the Chinese settlers—by far the most vigorous and energetic part of the population—the North-West Provinces and Oudh will be visited, the Punjab being taken next. Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the Native States, including Indore, Gwalior, and Bhopal—will have to be heard on the subject before the Bombay Presidency, the Nizam's Dominions, and the Madras Presidency are even glanced at. It is to be hoped that Baroda and the Kathyawar States will have a place in the itinerary. The mere enumeration of the Provinces and the Native States which have to be visited and whose opinion on the subject must be taken before the Government can venture even to suggest the prohibition of the cultivation of the poppy and the use of opium, shows the magnitude of the proposal so lightly made by the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic. In comparison with the task which it is desired to set the Government of India, the enforcement of the Maine Law in the United Kingdom would be a trifling operation—an operation which nevertheless would infallibly lead to the overthrow in forty-eight hours of the Government mad enough to undertake it. Suppose such a measure contemplated for the whole British Empire excluding India what would be the feeling in the Colonies? Would their loyalty to the mother-country—their own flesh and blood—stand the strain? No one whose opinion is worth having, would venture to answer that question in the affirmative. Yet it is beyond all question that the abuse of alcohol is far more prevalent than the abuse of opium, and that the effects of excess in drinking is infinitely more destructive to health, and more productive of mischief and crime, than has been imputed to opium by even the most prejudiced of prohibitionists. By the terms of the resolution passed by the House of Commons on the 30th June last, the first duty of the Royal Commission will be to report whether the growth of the poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium in British India should be prohibited, except for medical purposes, and whether such prohibition could be extended to the Native States. The Commission is also to take into consideration the amount of compensation payable. Sir John Strachey does not err on the side of extravagance when he told Lord Brassey that £100,000 would not compensate India for the loss of one of her most lucrative crops, for the poppy produces oil and seeds as well as opium, a fact overlooked by the prohibitionists. Any preventive measures intended to be even moderately effective must be enormous, seeing that the area to be watched is as large as the whole Continent of Europe The loss of revenue must be put at from six to seven crores; a loss calamitous at any time, but not to be thought of when foreign complications make it probable that military expenditure will have to be largely increased.

The problems which the report of the Commission will have to solve are not quite as easy as Sir Joseph Pease may think. But they become quite secondary in gravity by the side of the social and political aspects of the question involved in the fifth paragraph of the resolution, which has reference to the consumption of opium by different races and its effect on the moral and physical condition of the people. The report is to deal with "the disposition of the people of India in regard to (*a*) the use of opium for non-medical purposes, and (*b*) their willingness to bear in whole or in part the cost of prohibitive measures." The disposition of the people of this country is to use opium for purposes partly medical, and partly as wine is used in Europe as a gentle stimulus. Their "willingness" to pay in whole or in part the cost of depriving them of an indulgence which they regard as a necessity may be doubted. Such interference with the traditional habits of the people would be bitterly and even passionately resented. Dr. Crombie, formerly in charge of the European General Hospital in Calcutta, writes to the *Lancet* to give the result of twenty years' experience in Eastern Bengal, where the dietetic use of opium is largest. He only came across one case in which the patient's physical or moral health was wrecked by opium. Yet he had been in charge of a hospital with a hundred and fifty beds, and a lunatic asylum with two hundred inmates. In malarious districts opium is taken to ward off malaria; it is used in the Fen districts of the Eastern Counties for the same purpose. It is taken in small quantities by the well-to-do after dinner, as English people take a glass of port wine, and the ill-fed take it to give them a comfortable feeling and escape the pangs of hunger; it does them far less injury than gin, which is taken with the same object by certain classes at home. We hear from good authority that on this side of India the Mussulmans use opium habitually to the small amount of a pice or half-pice worth a day. This practice prevails also throughout Kathyawar, and the districts beyond, amongst the Hindus. Natives of Upper India, living in Bombay, Hindu and Mussulman alike, are each provided with a small tin box with a modicum of opium, of which they take a pill containing about two grains once or twice a day. In Kathyawar as in Rajputana it is the custom to give guests a mild infusion of opium to drink. The natives prefer opium to quinine in cases of fever, partly no doubt because it is far cheaper. The quinine taken in a day for fever costs an anna and a-half, for about twenty grains; seven grains of opium which last two days costs a pice. Dr. Lauder Brunton shows that in taking opium as a prophylactic the native of India is quite justified from the point of view of modern science. In many malarious districts—and nearly every district in India is malarious in the rainy season—opium is taken as a prophylactic as part of the daily routine. If the use of opium be permitted for this purpose, how can it be prohibited for any other?

MR. NAOROJI and Mr. Egerton Allen, the whilom Law Lecturer in Calcutta, between them scored in regard to the Armies Bill, though whether their action will be approved in Bombay is another thing. When the measure came up for consideration in committee, says our London correspondent, the member for Central Finsbury moved an amendment to exclude the Commander-in-Chief, or whatever he is to be called, of each Presidency from sitting in the Council, in other words, from continuing to be an executive member of the Government. At first Mr. Russell, who had charge of the measure, resisted the proposal on the ground that it would necessitate the Bill being hung up for some time, as the Lords have decided to do no more contentious work this session. Sir Richard Temple strongly backed up the Under-Secretary, and finally moved that progress be reported. This he carried with the approval of the Under-Secretary and against Mr. Naoroji's friends by 57 to 37. His efforts were well meant, but as it turned out, he committed a tremendous blunder. In getting his progress motion he completely defeated his own object. If the matter had been disposed of the same night Mr. Russell would have stuck to his guns, and Mr. Naoroji's amendment would have been rejected. The Gladstonians and Irishmen in the House would have seen that the Government were not placed in a minority even to gratify Mr. Naoroji, with whom, as a rule, they seem to like to vote. In the interval between the Monday night and Tuesday those responsible for the Bill reconsidered the position, and, to the astonishment of poor Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Russell got up to announce Lord Kimberley's acceptance of the amendment. Sir Richard for a moment or two was utterly bewildered, and his tongue seemed to cleave to the roof of his mouth. Eventually he pulled himself together, and with all the earnestness at his command he implored the Government to reconsider the position. But it was too late. Sir Richard looked about him for support, but the Conservative benches were empty, and the only member who gave him a helping hand was Mr. Tomlinson, the member for Preston, who obviously did not know much about the subject. When the amendment was put from the chair, Sir Richard vigorously claimed a division, but at the second time of asking he remained silent, and Mr. Naoroji looked thrice happy. It is a pity that Mr. Furniss or Mr. Gould was not present to give us a sketch of the amusing incident. All the same it is a mistake to cut off the military commands wholly from a share in the work of the Local Councils.

PROFESSOR JOWETT, whose death at the a[ge] of seventy-six is announced this morning, [is] one of England's grand old men. Though [Master] Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh Dr. Jowett was a Camberwell man. He was educated at St. Paul's School and graduated at Baliol College, Oxford, at the time when the High Church re-action had set in and John Henry Newman, not yet converted, was the most prominent of young Oxford men. Mr. Gladstone was among the members of the Union of that day as were also Keble and Pusey. Jowett took the side of Dr. Arnold, the apostle of the Broad Church, with Stanley and Clough. To the famous "Essays and Reviews" Dr. Jowett contributed the criticism on the "Interpretation of the Scriptures," in which he contended that the scientific criticism of the Bible must proceed on the same principles as that of any other book. It is strange, observed a writer four or five years ago, referring to this work, to recall the emotion, and excitement stirred up by "Essays and Reviews." The volume, which would now be considered mild and moderate, was denounced as revolutionary, atheistic, and blasphemous. But one of its authors, Dr. Temple, became Bishop of London, Dr. Jowett, Master of Balliol, while the latter's principles of criticism are accepted by all men with any pretension to scholarship. The year after his appointment to the mastership, of Balliol, Dr. Jowett published his translation of the "Dialogues of Plato," which has since become an English classic, being considered one of the most valuable works of English scholars during the present century. He next published a translation of "Aristotle's Polities," of which Dr. Arnold used to say that every statesman should study day and night. Though devoting much of his time to Greek translation, Dr. Jowett did not neglect theology and religion. He wrote commentaries on St. Paul's epistles and filled the University pulpit as well as that of his own college, also that of Westminster Abbey. But his imperfect elocution and weak voice stood in the way of his success as a preacher. A pen-and-ink sketch of Professor Jowett described him as having a massive head, quite bald, and a singularly simple, innocent, almost childish face, which seemed out of keeping with his age, learning, and celebrity. His kindness and consideration for undergraduates earned him their esteem, and he was never above extending to them his help and guidance. He strongly advised each one of them to keep a diary, but whether from this it may be inferred he kept one himself is not clear. If he did there will doubtless shortly be issued some interesting reminiscences of Oxford University life extending over a long period.

No Asiatic potentate who has visited England of late years has been more popular in Society than the Sultan of Johore, who is being sued by a Brighton lady, Miss Jenny Mighell, for breach of promise. "His Royal Highness" as the Home papers style him, disputes the jurisdiction of the London courts, but the plaintiff's counsel contends, that as the defendant lived in England as plain Mr. Albert Baker he is disentitled. But it is to be hoped that the learned gentle

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FRANCE AND SIAM.

CONCLUSION OF A TREATY.

LONDON, Oct. 2.

A final Treaty between France and Siam has been concluded, and will be signed on the 3rd instant.

According to the final treaty concluded between France and Siam, the French will remain at Chantaboon until the Left Bank of the Mekong and the Central Zone are evacuated and pacified.

THE REVENUE.

The revenue for the half-year ending September shows a decrease of one million and a-half sterling.

THE BRAZILIAN REVOLT.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that the Foreign Ministers there are seeking to mediate between the Government and the rebels.

THE SHERMAN REPEAL BILL.

It is reported at Washington that a compromise amongst the members of the Senate regarding the Sherman Act Repeal Bill is possible this week if it becomes evident that the Bill will be defeated in its present shape.

OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Professor Jowett.

MR. PHEROZSHAH MEHTA'S ELEVATION TO THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 2.

It is now practically decided that Mr. Pherozsha Mancherjee Mehta, recommended by the non-official members of the Bombay Council, will be shortly appointed an Additional Member of the Viceroy's Council.

THE KABUL MISSION.

The Kabul Mission reached Lataband on the 30th September. There are a few cases of fever amongst the followers, otherwise all are well.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

The Government of India expect that many applications will be sent in by the promoters wishing to construct railways by private enterprise before Government reach Calcutta. The general opinion is that the terms offered are most liberal.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

The following will attend the Agricultural Conference :—Madras, Messrs. H. Clougstoun and F. Nicholson ; Bombay, Mr. Ozanne ; Bengal, Mr. W. Macpherson ; the North-West Provinces, Mr. T. Miller ; the Punjab, Messrs. J. Dorie, E. Francis and J. Wilson ; the Central Provinces, Mr. J. Fuller ; Assam, Mr. H. Darrah ; the Government of India, Sir Edward Buck. Messrs. E. Maclagan, B. Ribbentrop, Veterinary-Colonel Hallen, Dr. Bather and Mr. Thurston.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 2.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will leave Simla for his first tour on November 2, his dates being — Arrive at Peshawar on November 4, Abbottabad 8, Rawalpindi 12, Sialkote 16, Muridki 19, Ferozepur 21, Rawalpindi 25, Jullundar 28, Umballa 29, Saharanpur, December 2, Meerut 4, Bareilly 10, Meerut 18, and Calcutta January 5.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Mahomedans of Lahore intend holding their annual Educational Conference at Lahore, in December, and it will probably fall much about the same time as the annual Congress meeting.

A DEFAMATION CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2.

At the Police Court, to-day, Mr. T. V. Twinning obtained summons against Captain Francis Beddy, who is exhibiting the phonograph in Calcutta, on a charge of defamation.

It is alleged that Captain Beddy made certain statements to a member of the Potter and Bellew Company, seriously affecting the Company's financial position, all of which was false. The summons was made returnable on Thursday next.

THE RUBY MINES RENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 2.

A local paper says that the Government have proposed to remit four of the six lakhs now due by the Ruby Mines Company as rent, provided the balance be paid up immediately. It does not appear likely that the Company will be able to fulfil this condition.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO BURMA.

The same paper says that nothing definitely is settled about the Viceroy's visit, but his Excellency is expected about the middle of November and will remain three weeks, going as far as north as Bhamo.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	97 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	98
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65
Bar Silver	34 1/8

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

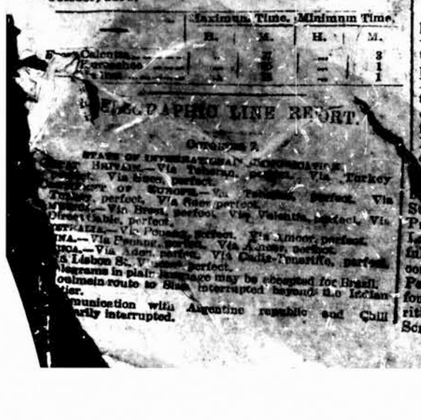
FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd October, 1893.

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	1	7	15 p.m.	13	31
Teheran	2	3	40 p.m.	...	25
Suez	2	3	.. p.m.	...	7

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 2nd October, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
Calcutta	2		—	3
Madras	—	8	—	1
Rangoon	—	8	—	1


TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.
Greenwich.
Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey
Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey
perfect. Via Teheran, perfect. Via
Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via
Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via
Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey

Hindu friends would be obliged to Mr. Acworth. (Cheers.) The speaker then referred to Mrs. Acworth, who fills her place in society with much kindness and grace. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Acworth, who, on rising to speak, was very warmly received, said that he would not detain many minutes the ladies and gentlemen who had done Mrs. Acworth and himself the honour to be present there that evening, in expressing his acknowledgments for the kind terms in which Mr. Hakim had expressed what services he had been able to render in his capacity of Municipal Commissioner. It would be arrogant in him to accept as strictly true all that had been said in his praise, and he said this for one chief reason, that he did not wish that his name should be associated with the history and events of the past two months. It was, unfortunately, to a great extent the lot of the Municipal Commissioner to be always on his legs, addressing his fellow-creatures. It was not desirable for him to be on his legs again for any length of time, and therefore he would not detain them on this occasion a minute longer than he possibly could. A great deal of what Mr. Hakim had said appeared to be applicable more appropriately to his friend, and he might say my colleague, Mr. Vincent, the Police Commissioner, and while mentioning Mr. Vincent's name, he could not forget, when they were honoured that evening with the presence of one before whom he was speaking, the name of the great officer under whom Mr. Vincent acquired his first experience of the police force of Bombay. (Cheers.) He could not forget that evening, looking round the platform, who the Police Commissioner was when Mr. Vincent was the Deputy Commissioner. (Cheers.) They would all agree with him when he said that the singular ability shown by Mr. Vincent during the late riots, and the singular grasp of all the conditions of the city, as he (Mr. Vincent) himself would be ready to acknowledge, was in some degree due to the circumstance that his service in Bombay originally commenced under so renowned a chief. (Renewed cheers.) With regard to the subject of leprosy, Mr. Acworth said that when he first became connected with it, there was a boom in leprosy, and considerable excitement prevailed, With regard to the report of the Leprosy Commissioner, Mr. Acworth remarked humorously that the best course they could take appeared to be that they should cease vaccinating themselves and their children, and get leprosy as soon as they could, and there could be no possible harm, no disadvantage if he swept the 300 lepers from their asylum back to the Crawford Market. (Laughter.) With regard to the provisioning of this city, it was, Mr. Acworth said, a matter of considerable difficulty during the late riots, Mr. Hakim had, he feared, exaggerated his services in connection with it. He and those working under him did their utmost to supply provisions and assure the provision-dealers against possible harm. He thought that, perhaps, they were wrong in the policy they pursued; for had all supplies been cut off, they would the sooner have brought the rioters to their senses. (Laughter.) The market was very fairly supplied after twenty-four hours except the article of meat, and that was attributable far more to the personal influence and energy of the Market Superintendent and to the good-will of the stallholders in the market, than to any exertions of Mr. Acworth himself. Mr. Hakim had referred to the city not having suffered from any material restriction in the matter of provisions, but that circumstance was due to the energy of the people who buy and sell in the Municipal markets. If they had not had the pluck to come through the city and attend to their work and to send their remittances up-country, the markets would not have been supplied as they were. For their courage and their pluck the market men deserved great praise. Mr. Acworth was much obliged to Mr. Hakim for the eulogium passed upon him, and to the market men for the reception given him. It was a matter of great pleasure and gratification to him that more than one of the men had been selected for distinction by his Excellency the Governor, a distinction which they and their descendants would cherish for many generations. With reference to the great and vexed question, the *vexata questio* of the cow, Mr. Acworth thought that Mr. Hakim went a little too far in saying that he had actually at this present moment devised the means of killing the animals at their Municipal slaughter-houses in the scientific way in which the work was done in most of the public slaughter-houses of Europe. That he had the subject under consideration was true. He thought that whatever the religion, they professed, it was in accordance with the dictates of their common humanity that the work of public slaughter should be done with the minimum of disgust to human sentiment, and the minimum of pain and terror to the animals concerned. (Applause.) This end was one which it was the duty of every officer situated as he was, to keep constantly before his mind. Mr. Hakim had also referred to his Excellency the Governor's speech in the Town Hall and the general principles therein laid down. Now, he (Mr. Acworth) had himself expressed his own notions on these points on another occasion, which had been published in the newspapers. As far as he was concerned, he would assert this, that he had not the faintest intention of giving up eating his beef-steak, but at the same time he said he should take care that his doing so did not cause the smallest amount of irritation to any one of his fellow-subject or hurt his religious feeling. (Applause.) This was a plain duty that they all should pursue. (Cheers.) They were bound to consider, in whatever course they adopted the feelings of other people; they, whether Mahomedan or European, were bound not to hurt the feelings of their Hindu fellow-subjects. (Cheers.) But our Hindu fellow-subjects should remember that they had no right to tell others what they should eat. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Acworth) said he had a right to go on eating what food he chose, but he had no right to do it so as to hurt the feelings of others. (Cheers.) They had a right to do what they liked, but no as they liked. It was with that object among other that he thought some improvement should be made in their slaughter-houses; and that object would be carried out before he left his present post. (Applause.) It was hardly necessary for him to assure his Hindu fellow-subjects that no one connected with the Municipality had any intention to hurt their feelings in this matter; but that it was rather to respect them to the utmost of their power. This principle was recognised in this city. It was, Mr. Acworth thought, an encouraging sign of the times that they should have such meetings as this. His friend Mr. Vincent would take no offence when he said that he has had his dole of praise, which was so liberally poured upon him. He and Mr. Acworth had both equally drank their cup of praise, which was very pleasing to them. He (Mr. Acworth) had been in a position to judge of the works done by the police from first to last; and no one knew better than he that the eulogy passed upon the police was thoroughly deserved. His own exertions were insignificant in comparison with those of Mr. Vincent, assisted by Mr. Brewin, the Sirdar, and Mr. Crummey, the Deputy Commissioner, who was in the northern part of the city, and whom Mr. Acworth did not see personally, but about whom he heard. These officers were able to last for a week without any eating or drinking as far as he knew. (Cheers.) The security of the city was thoroughly provided for with an inadequate force; and one of the lessons of the riots was the ultimate increase of the police. The police force wanted strengthening. Mr. Vincent, it also became clear, was the right man in the right place. He would not detain them any longer except to thank Mr. Hakim for the terms in which he spoke of him (Mr. Acworth), and the ladies and gentlemen for the kind manner in which they received the compliment. He thought he might say that at all events they tried to do their very best. (Applause.) He should not omit to thank Mr. Hakim for his kind and graceful reference to Mrs. Acworth, which she very fully appreciated. He could say this, that the credit of provisioning the troops placed at Malabar Hill and Tardeo was due to her. It was owing to her exertions that those troops were well supplied. It was but right to transfer the credit to the shoulders to which it properly belonged. Not only did she carry out all he asked her to do, but she did more; and she did it in a manner in which he should have done it himself. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Bennett, the Market Superintendent, then introduced a young lady, who stepped up the platform and garlanded Mr. and Mrs. Acworth, Mr. and Mrs. Vincent, Lady Souter, and Sir Charles Sargent amidst the cheers of those present, the string band playing an appropriate air. Mr. Acworth then presented to Rahman Hoosenbhoy and Naojee Bah, principal stall-holders in the Crawford Market, with dresses of honour and shawls, which had been subscribed for by the rest of the stall-holders and others. The company then adjourned to the refreshment tables, which were amply furnished; and the proceedings terminated.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FAREWELL TO MR. MACKAY.

On Wednesday last the Commanders and Officers of the British India Steamship Company presented an address to the Hon. Mr. Mackay, accompanying their words with the gift of a very handsome and large silver punch bowl and tray with six silver mugs and ladle.

The Hon. Mr. Mackay in reply said. It is now close on twenty years since I became associated with the management of the Company, and in looking back I am struck with the changes which have taken place during that time. Twenty years ago the Company's fleet consisted of 37 steamers aggregating 26,000 tons; to-day it consists, including association and two steamers building, of 102 steamers aggregating 262,000 tons. The size of our largest vessel twenty years ago was 1,000 tons, to-day it is 5,923 tons. Gentlemen, no better monument of the far-seeing commercial genius and enterprise of our late lamented Chairman, Sir William MacKinnon, is acquired than this, and it will be our duty to preserve and improve that monument as far as lies in our power. To its Commanders and Officers the Company is largely indebted for the success which has attended its operations in the past, and in their hands largely rests its future. On their constant vigilance, seamanship, courage and skill depends the safety of the fleet; on their attention to the comfort of passenges of all classes, and to the convenience of owners of cargo, the Company depends for its exsistence. The interests of the Company and its employes are indentical; on the prosperity of the one depends the prosperity of the other, and this, I am certain, is fully recognised throughout the service, marked features of which are *esprit de corps* and loyalty.

ADDRESS OF NATIVE MERCHANTS.

In recognition of the very valuable services rendered by the Hon. Mr. J. L. Mackay to the Indian commercial and mercantile community of Calcutta, the native merchants of the city assembled in force on Wednesday evening at the garden house of Rai Bahadur Shewbux Bugla, at No. 11, Cullen Place, Howrah, for the purpose of testifying the sincere regret they felt at Mr. Mackay's approaching departure from India. Mr. Mackay, who was presented with an illuminated address in a magnificent silver casket of native make.

The Hon. Mr. Mackay said:—Rai Shew Bux Bugla, Bahadur and Gentlemen,—I am very much obliged to you for your kind address. It is pleasing to think after having been in close business connection for the past twenty years that we are parting on such friendly terms, and it is gratifying to me to take away the assurance of the good feeling of the native merchants towards my firm, the British India Company, and myself which you are giving me to-night.

There are many faces present here which I recollect as coming about our office twenty years ago, and I am glad to think they are coming about it still. The business of the British India steamers to a large extent is confined to native merchants. We are largely dependent on their support, and I am pleased to gather from what you say that we have succeeded in our efforts to give satisfaction. As we have endeavoured to develop the coasting trade of India in the past, so is it our intention to continue that policy in the future, and with your favour, I trust we shall succeed to our mutual gain.

In again thanking you, gentlemen, for your kind address and farewell entertainment, I wish all prosperity to the native merchants of Calcutta.

A native juggler and ventriloquist then amused the company for a time, the Austrian String band filling up the intervals with some excellent music.

Finally a move was made for the third building in which refreshments on a very lavish scale were provided. The catering was entrusted to the Great Eastern Hotel Company, who it is needless to say, gave every satisfaction. After a stay of a little over an hour Mr. Mackay took leave of his friends and was conducted to his carriage amid loud cheering.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ADDRESS.

The members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on Friday afternoon presented an address to their retiring President, the Hon. Mr. J. L. Mackay.

There were about ninety gentlemen present, including the signatories to the address.

The Hon. Mr. P. Playfair, of Messrs. Barry and Co., read the following address:—

To the Hon. Mr. James Lyle Mackay, C. I. E.,—We the undersigned members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce desire, before you leave Calcutta, to give expression to our sense of the value of the services you have rendered to the mercantile community of this city during the period—now approaching four years—in which you have occupied the high and important office of President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Your connection with the Committee of the Chamber began in February 1887, and after a break in 1888 and 1889, you were elected as President in 1890. Your wide comprehension, of the interests represented by the Chamber, and your wise and firm conduct of its affairs commanded the approval of its members which was evidenced by your re-election as President in the years 1891,1892, and 1893. During these years the Chamber has advanced in influence and importance, and has, in an increased measure, served the requirements and upheld the interests of the commerce of this Province.

It would take us beyond the proper scope of a valedictory address were we to attempt to recall the multifarious questions which have demanded and received attention from the Committee of the Chamber during your several terms of office; but to mention a few, the mercantile community have to acknowledge the statesmanlike attitude you took up in connection with the Indian Factory Act, the Inland Emigration Act, and the Indian Opium Revenue, in all of which you upheld the right of the Indian Government to be freed from demands arising from the requirements or peculiar opinions of particular classes in the United Kingdom. In the discussion of many subjects, including those connected with marine and mining matters, your judicious protest or your persuation in favour of caution has been of service to Government no less than to the interests you have represented. Whether in the Council Chamber of the Governor-General, at the Board of the Port Commission, or with the Committee of the Chamber, you have won esteem by your well-considered counsel; confidence by your moderation, and success by your ability and high sense of duty.

In addition to other benefits conferred upon us you have by quiet exertions helped to establish a Royal Exchange—a complement to the business facilities of this city which will, in a very special way, cause your name to be remembered by the merchants of Calcutta.

It would, therefore, Sir, be a matter of gratification to us if you would consent to sit for your portrait to be placed in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce as a companion to the memorials the Chamber already possess of Mr. Daniel Mackinlay and Mr. John Nutt Bullen who, like yourself, presided over the interests of the Chamber for the long term of four years.

We would also beg your acceptance of a piece of plate as a proof to you, amidst your labours at home, of the honour and esteem in which you are held by those who are best able to appreciate your career in India, a country with which you have many ties, in which you will leave many warm friends, and whose commercial interests we are sure will always find in you a tried and staunch friend.

We wish you, Mrs. Mackay and your children, a pleasant journey home, and we anticipate for yourself a prosperous, honourable, and useful career.—We are Sir, your obident Servants.

Mr. Mackay, who was received with loud cheers, said:—Mr. Playfair and Gentlemen,—I have to thank you most sincerely for the very flattering address which you have been good enough to present to me on the eve of my departure from India. I cannot help thinking, however, that your remarks to some extent must have been prompted as much by kindly personal feeling as by any success which has attended my efforts to serve the commercial community of Calcutta.

You have been good enough to refer to my connection with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce which began in 1887, during which year I served on the Committee under the Presidentships of Mr. H. B. Turner and Mr. Robert Steel. During the past four years, while I have had the honour to fill the office of President of the Chamber I have been associated on the Committee with the following gentlemen as Vice-President: Messrs. Bleek W. W. Petrie, Scaramanga, John A. Ralli, G. W. Walker, and the Hon. Mr. Playfair; as members of the Committee: with Sir Alick Wilson, Messrs. J. F. Macnair, A. Simson, C. E. Smyth, Reg. Murray, Geo. Cheetham, F. E. Patteson, N. H. T. Becker, A. Arthur, E. L. Hamilton, Jas. Turner, Jas. Stevenson. J. N. Stuart, J. A. Toomey, and Lieutenant-Colonel R. Gardiner; and as Members. of the Preliminary and Permanent Committees of the Royal Exchange; with Messrs. Cairns, Deas, W. J. M. McCaw, G. Gough, F. Schiller, W. B. MacTavish, and J. M. Petrie.

This is a goodly list of men, every one of whom I have the privilege to claim as a friend, and, in looking back on my work with these gentlemen, my recollections are all of the most pleasing and agreeable kind.

All through these years I have also been closely associated with your most excellent secretary, Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, of whose ability and devotion to your interests I have had exceptional opportunities to judge. (Applause.) I trust he will long be spared to occupy the position which he fills so admirably, but, if you want to preserve him, you will have to curtail his work, and insist upon his taking a good long rest before many more months are over.

You have been good enough to say that during the last few years the Chamber has advanced in influence and importance, and that it has in an increased measure served the requirements and upheld the interests of the Commerce of Bengal. This, gentlemen, is a very satisfactory certificate for me to get when yielding up, as I am about to do, the office of President, as it assures me of the attainment of what I have always striven to secure for the Chamber of Commerce, namely, an increase of its influence, usefulness, and dignity.

Gentlemen, in the old days officials in this country were inclined to look upon planters, miners, manufacturers, ship-owners, and merchants as something of the nature of troublesome interlopers, and they allowed them to carry on their callings on little better than sufferance. We have not been without evidence in the past few years that this feeling is still to some extent alive, though confined almost exclusively now to subordinate officers clothed in a little brief authority. I think, however, the notion will die out entirely before many more years are over, especially when it is observed that the sympathies of those in the highest positions in the land are on the side of commerce, a fact which is evidenced by Lord Lansdowne's gracious acceptance of the Chamber's invitation to a farewell dinner before he turns his back upon the country in January next.

You make a reference to the part I took in the Legislative Council to safeguard your interests when the Inland Emigration Bill was under discussion last year; but you have to thank my friend and colleague, the Hon'ble Mr. Buckingham, more than myself for securing what, I believe, will be found to prove a fairly workable measure. He was the expert with a through knowledge of every point; all that I was able to do was to try and help to bring conflicting opinions together by suggesting some practicable middle course.

Gentlemen, you have also been good enough to make a very pleasing reference to the part which fell to me in connection with the amendment of the Indian Factory Act, when that measure, three years ago, was before the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Viceroy. A number of you have now had experience of the operation of the Amended Act, and you are able to judge whether the new provisions have done much to hamper your undertakings, and from what you say I am glad to think that they have proved as unobjectionable as might be.

You also have been good enough to refer to the action which the Chamber took about two years ago, when the resolution was passed in the House of Commons, in favour of the abolition of the opium revenue in India. Gentlemen, this is a question which will come prominently before you during the next few months, and, doubtless, the mercantile community will find an opportunity of laying their views before Lord Brassey's Commission. It does seem a monstrous thing that this country should so constantly be upset either by interested factions or by faddists at home. I hope the day is not far distant when a stop will be put to mischievous resolutions of the House of Commons, such as those which have been troubling us for some time past, otherwise serious difficulties cannot fail to be created in the administration of the country. We have only to look at the resolutions adopted during the present session to gather an idea of the damage which the party in power at home may do to India in their anxiety to secure and retain votes of persons pledged to certain peculiar opinions.

At the present time we have a Hemp and Drug Commission wandering about the country, seeking for evidence of the baneful effects on the people of the use of narcoitcs. We have a Royal Commission starting for these shores within the next few days to ascertain whether it is not desirable to prohibit the use of opium, and a few weeks ago we had a resolution passed calling upon the Government of India to permit simultaneous examinations to be held in India and in England for admission to the Civil Service, the result of which if given effect to, would be to bring about nothing short of chaos in the country. Fortunately, however, gentlemen, the House of Commons is not the sole arbiter of India's fate, and it is re-assuring to read what Lord Salisbury said on the subject of this vote in the House of Lords on 13th June last. His words were weighty, and I will ask you to permit me to quote them. He said: "I cannot imagine any policy more fatal to our Oriental Empire than that which has received the sanction of the House of Commons. It is very doubtful, more than doubtful, whether we ought to give to that extent the government of India entirely to those subjects of the Queen who are born in India, but it is infinitely more pernicious to give it to men who are selected for the purpose merely by literary examination.

"The idea of governing a country in the condition in which India is, with the populations of which India consists, with the state of public opinion and religious divisions there, by men who have no other title except success in a literary examination is one of the wildest dreams that have entered into the heads of politicians." (Applause.)

The religious riots which have occurred within the last few weeks have emphasised in a very marked degree the words which fell from Lord Salisbury, and should the opinion which, I observe, is shortly to be sent home by the Indian Government on the subject of these simultaneous examinations fail to convince the faddists that the scheme is impracticable, I trust that not only all Europeans in this country, but all truly patriotic natives too, will rise as one man and denounce the proposals. (Loud cheers.)

You have been good enough to acknowledge that a representation which I had the opportunity of putting forward two years ago against the proposal to introduce a Mining Act into India, had helped to induce the Government to shelve the proposal, at any rate for a time. I am sorry to say, however, that there may still be trouble in store for you in connection with the question of a Mining Act for India. The home authorities yielding, I suppose, to pressure have decided to send an Inspector out to report upon the advisability of legislating for the working of mines in this country. Whether this Inspector is coming out with instructions in his pocket or with an open mind it is, of course, impossible to say; but, if the latter be the case, I feel fairly confident that he will be convinced that there is no necessity for the introduction of restriction and troublesome regulations in connection with mining in India. This is a matter which it will be well for the Committee of the Chamber to keep before them, and it may be as necessary to fight for freedom here as it was to oppose the interested inclinations of those who sought to introduce measures calculated to hamper the manufacturing industries of India.

Gentlemen, I am very much obliged to you for the remarks you make in connection with my efforts to establish a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta, and it is pleasing to me to find, before I leave the country, that the scheme is an accomplished fact. I sincerely hope that the Royal Exchange will prove to be a real benefit and convenience to the mercantile community of Calcutta. If it will bring merchants more into touch with each other, I think it will do something to oil the wheels of business in this city.

Gentlemen, you have conferred a great honour upon me in asking me to sit for my picture which you propose to place in the hall of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and I need not say that I shall gladly comply with your request. I accept with great gratification the offer of the piece of plate which you are good enough to make to me. The gift I shall always treasure, and its value is much enhanced by the friendly and flattering words with which it is accompanied.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you very sincerely for your kind and friendly message to my wife who, I know, will be extremely pleased at your courteous recollection of her on this occasion. You are sending us home with feelings of regret at leaving Calcutta where we have spent ten happy years, but we shall both look forward to a renewal of our friendship with you all in the course of time on the other side. (Loud cheers.)

ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

Two other valedictory addresses were presented to the Hon. Mr. Mackay.

The Hon. Mr. Mackay said: Mr. Stevens and Gentlemen,—I find it is impossible to exress properly my thanks for the kindness and honour which you are showing me on my departure from India. When I read in the papers a few weeks ago the report of the eloquent and far too flattering speech in which the Hon. Mr. Stevens proposed that the public should take steps to give expression to their appreciation of my services, I felt that much more had been said than I really deserved, and now you have given me an address couched in terms so kind and gratifying that I am unable to make a suitable reply.

Gentlemen, you have been good enough to refer to a number of public duties which have fallen to me during the past few years, but I would like to say that I have always felt myself amply rewarded for the time they have occupied by the pleasure I have experienced in associating with my numerous colleagues. You have also made a very pleasing reference to the part which it has fallen to me to take during the last few years in connection with social movements in Calcutta, but, gentlemen, in these matters I have been very largely assisted by men who have remained to a great extent in the background, namely, Mr. C. H. Moore, Mr. H. R. M'cInnes, Mr. George Ormiston, the Hon. Patrick Playfair, Mr. Westmacott, Mr. P. V. Luke, Mr. J. N. Stuart, Mr. W. B. Mactavish, Mr. Harry Stuart, Mr. E. J. Clarke, Mr. C. A. Smith and Rai Bahadur Raj Coomar Surbadhicary, men who have always been ready to give up leisure and to take trouble in public affairs, and who are now so experienced that they can turn on a tap with arrangements for public functions of any description from a feast to a funeral on the shortest notice. I fully realise, too, how much I have been indebted in connection with the public duties which I have undertaken to the never-failing and loyal support of my numerous friends.

Gentlemen, you have also been kind enough to make reference in very flattering terms to the work which I have done in connection with the reform which has been brought about in the currency system of India, and I thank you very sincerely for this part of your address. The passing of the Gold Standard Act of 26th June last was a victory for the advocates of the change of standard, but the delay which has arisen in bringing, the measure into operation has been somewhat distressing. Into what has led to this delay it is not necessary to enter now—it is always easy to be wise after the event—but I think there is little doubt that things would have been managed more satisfactorily had there been less than six thousand miles between the managers. Though the Act was passed three months ago, the mints have practically been open till now, as Government admitted over two crores of silver to coinage after the 20th of June, and the coining of this silver was not completed till yesterday. Only from to-day, therefore, will the forces of the measure really begin to operate. That in time they will have the intended effect there is no reasonable doubt. Do not, therefore, gentlemen, permit yourselves to be disheartened by what has occurred; disregard the fluctuations of a thirty-second or a sixteenth one way or the other which may take place from day to-day. The gold value of the rupee must eventually rise to something over one and four pence, and I shall be extremely disappointed if it is not at this figure within the next few months. It is unfortunate that the introduction of the measure had to be delayed so long, and I have seen the Currency Association blamed for not opposing its introduction at the dull season of the year, but, gentlemen, more delay would only have tended to make matters worse, for had an intimation been made on 1st June last that the mints would be closed on 1st January,1894, the country would have been still more flooded with silver, the effectiveness of the measure would have been retarded for another couple of years, and during that time the fluctuations would have been of the most troublesome kind. As it is I think we may now reasonably conclude that before long we shall be in a fair way to see the gold standard made effective and provided the finances of the country are administered with caution and economy in the interval, which ought to be the case with Mr. Westland at the financial helm, there is every reason to hope that a year or two more may see us permanently fixed on a gold basis. Gentlemen, it is pleasant to find a reform carried through which one has strenuously advocated, but the pleasure is enhanced by congratulations and expressions of satisfaction such as those you have been good enough to make to me to-day. There was much prejudice to fight against, much honest conviction to overcome, but the greatest difficulty we had to deal with was downright indifference. Thanks, however, to the untiring efforts put forward by all the members of the Currency Association, thanks to the exertions of your honorary secretary Mr. Ross, the Vice-President of the Central Committee, Mr. John A. Anderson, the President of the Bombay branch, Mr. Sleigh, Mr McCaw, Mr. A M Lindsay, Mr Bell Irving. Mr Keith Douglas, Hon. Mr. Buckingham, Mr R D. Mehta, Mr. George Lyell, Mr. Becker, Mr. Reginald Murray, Sir William Hudson, Mr. Spink, Mr. Geo. Irving and many others, too numerous to mention, thanks to the able advocacy of an enlightened press, and thanks above all to his Excellency Lord Lansdowne and Sir David Barbour, every obstacle was eventually overcome. That the change will prove to be for the benefit of the country I have no doubt whatever, and it was impossible to continue to go on as before.

You have been good enough to remark on the amount of work I have done during my stay in India, but I feel certain when I am settled at home it will not be work that will loom large when I look back on my life in this country. On the contrary it will be agreeable companions, constantly recurring reunions of the most delightful kind days after duck in the Chullumbheel camp life in Sikkim, following the hounds in Bombay, pheasant shooting among the Simla hills, snipe shooting in Bengal, yachting on the Western Coast, hours passed with charming company on the Hooghly, friends, honours and rewards, and last but not least, the splendid farewell which you are giving me to-day.

Gentlemen, after hearing your address, I almost feel that the proper step for me to take is to make a speedy exit from the world in case I should live to belie your generous remarks. This course however, has its drawbacks, and I suppose I must bear the burden of your kindness and endeavour to live up to the character with which you send me from the country. Your words have the effect of bringing forcibly to my mind the many short-comings in my life and work, all of which you have generously overlooked, and you make me feel that if I had my twenty years in India to live over again, I would endeavour to deserve better the eulogy which you have bestowed upon me. There only remains for me to resolve for the future to try and retain the high character which you tell me I have won in India. If I succeed in doing this I shall be content.

I must now thank you, gentlemen, for the tangible token of good-will and esteem which you propose to bestow upon me. Whatever it may prove to be, I shall always treasure it in memory of numerous friends and many happy years in India.

THE TRADES ADDRESS.

On Mr. Mackay resuming his seat, and after the applause had subsided Mr. Stevens said:—The Trades' Association have honoured me by asking me to request your acceptance of their addresses which Mr. Wallis will read. Mr. Wallis then read the address.

The Hon. Mr. Mackay said: Mr. Wallis and Gentlemen,—I am extremely grateful to you for the kind and gratifying address with which you have been good enough to honour me. The Calcutta Trades' Association is a body which has long stood high in public esteem. For many years it has enjoyed a reputation for bringing to the consideration of public questions sound sense and masterly moderation, and I regard myself as greatly honoured in receiving from its members this friendly farewell address.

On the Port Commission during the past eight or nine years, I have had the pleasure and privilege to be associated with no less then three of your members—Mr. George Irving, Mr. Wallis and the Hon. Mr. Womack. On the Committee of the Currency Association I have served with these gentlemen and with several others, including Mr. Spink and Mr. Zemin. On the Committee of the St. Audrews' dinner my friend Mr. George Irving and I have worked together for some years back, and the great respect in which I hold all the gentlemen named, leads me to place a particularly high value on the words addressed to me by the Trades Association.

Among other matters you are good enough to make a pleasing reference to my efforts to induce Government to take steps to put the currency of this country on a stable basis, and I highly appreciate your remarks. It would have been a great satisfaction to have had the Act of the 26th of June last become fully operative before my departure from India, but I leave the country with perfect confidence that the intention of the measure will be realized in the course of a little time, and that we shall before very long get firmly established on a permanent gold basis.

You have been good enough to refer to several occasions on which, as representing the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, I have been associated with members of the Trades Association in taking action in a common cause, and I would like to tell you of the pleasure which I experience on these occasions in working with your representatives. The Trades Association and the Chamber of Commerce have many identical interests, and I trust the relations between the two bodies will always continue as cordial and friendly as they are to-day.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I thank you for your very friendly wishes for my future, and in bidding you good-bye, I would express the hope that prosperity will continue to attend the members of the Trades Association of Calcutta.

VOTE OF THANKS FROM THE PORT COMMISSIONERS.

At a meeting of the Port Commissioners held on 18th September, the Chairman, the Hon. C. C. Stevens, said that before closing the meeting he wished to mention that this was the last occasion on which the Hon. J. L. Mackay would be present, as he intended to leave the country shortly for good. Personally he was much indebted to Mr. Mackay for all the valuable assistance he had received from him, and he hoped the Commissioners would record a cordial vote of thanks, which he had much pleasure in proposing, to Mr. Mackay for his co-operation as a Commissioner. The proposition was carried unanimously.

Mr. Mackay in reply said that he had the honour of holding the office of a Port Commissioner for nine years under the Chairmanship of the Hon. J. H. Reynolds, the Hon. F. M. Halliday, Sir H. L. Harrison, the Hon. D. R. Lyall, and now the Hon. C. C. Stevens, and he was able to say that during the whole of this time he had not had a single unpleasant word with any of his colleagues in all the deliberations in which he had taken part, and he would therefore always have a pleasant recollection of his association with the body. He was much obliged to the Commissioners for the vote of thanks they had been pleased to rec[illegible]

CALCUTTA DIOCESAN COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Calcutta Diocesan Council was held at the Palace on Tuesday last, the Lord Bishop being in the chair. Owing to recent events, and in particular to the establishment of the new See of Lucknow, the Calcutta Council has been to a certain extent reorganised, and its functions enlarged. It is no longer the Council of the Bengal section of a larger province; it is now the sole Council of the existing Calcutta Diocese, and includes the representatives of the Central Provinces and of Rajputana, who used before this to belong to the Council of the Western section. It has also been decided that the Council is to be "regarded as the true representative of the diocese, and that all power is to be exercised by it under the Bishop as well as in matters relating to its own constitution as for the efficient conduct of the affairs of the diocese." This meeting was the first of the Council thus reconstituted, and the proceedings were consequently of an unusually interesting nature.

At the beginning of the meeting the names of the new members who had been elected to represent the Central Provinces and Rajputana were read out by the Secretary. They were Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, Brig. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Cullen, and Messrs. T. A. Pearson, C. J. Michod, J. O. Orr, and F. Barck. The three additional clerical members were the Revds. Jani Alli, W. J. Wickins and H. D. Williamson. The Council proceeded to consider and pass the report of its operations during the past year, and also the reports of the various boards under it. The chief work done was in connection with the formation of the new Bishopric and the revision of rules and separation of funds consequent thereupon, and it was a matter for congratulation that these complicated changes had been carried out with complete unanimity to the entire satisfaction both of the old and of the new dioceses. During the year the Council lost the valuable services of Mr. A. B. Antram as diocesan treasurer, who had been succeeded by Mr. A. E. Cunliffe.

The report of the Board of Church Extension dealt to a great extent with matters financial, and repeated the oft-told tale of difficulty and anxiety owing to the depreciation of the rupee. Increased support was urgently needed merely to maintain the work in hand. Fortunately, however, owing to a munificent donation of £2260, the accounts showed a balance of over three thousand rupees.

The Board of Education in their report were able to point with the utmost satisfaction to the state of the schools now under them or in connection with them. In Calcutta the Pratt School had just entered into new and spacious buildings and the St. James's School had acquired two new masters from England. In Darjiling the girls school was crying out for increased accommodation, and the numbers at St. Paul's School were so large that additional buildings were immediately required. In Dacca there was unfortunately no church school, but there were mixed day schools in the Central Provinces at Nagpur and Jubbalpur, which, it was hoped, might soon be enlarged so as to take boarders. The claims of the Jubbalpur School were specially brought forward at the meeting. This school has to serve for the children of all the railway officers right up to Bhusawal. It is intended to provide a new school for the boys at a cost of Rs. 12,000 and to convert the buildings they now have into boarding houses for the girls. Of the needed sum about Rs. 7,000 has already been raised.

The secretary to the Board of Mission in his most interesting report said that the Diocese of Calcutta was like the huge monster of the story which was no sooner hacked into pieces than the parts came together again, and it was as difficult to deal with as ever. In spite of the separation of the North-West Provinces and Oude the Diocese still stretched from Rajputana to Assam, and offered bewilderingly numerous and varied opportunities for evangelistic work. With so vast a field of operations Christian missionaries must be content to concentrate temselves at certain important points. Here they must strive to exhibit the Christian life in its fulness and perfect manliness. The chief centre of missionary enterprise was Calcutta itself Besides this the board had under it centres at Tezpur, Dibrugarh, Jabbulpur, Nagpur, Chanda, and Ajmir. At Patna, Cuttack, and Dacca it had no missions, and it was time that the needs of these places should be considered and supplied. In the Sunderbans, in spite of the prevalent distress, the state of the Christian communities was encouraging. Their numbers were increasing, and their general tone improving. Altogether this report was the most hopeful that has been presented for many years.

The Council also passed the report of the Board of Finance and discussed one or two important questions connected with the funds of the diocese. The other items of business which were to have been transacted, being of less importance, were postponed to another meeting

THE KABUL MISSION.

JAGDALAK, September 28.

The Mission arrived here to-day, 134 miles from Peshawur. We passed Pezwan and old post now in ruins, and over Pezwan Kotal, 700 feet above yesterday's camp, thence by a slight descent and ascent to Jagdalak Kotal, leaving our old post, now runious, to the right. The height of Kotal is 6,200 feet, and the climate to-day is perfect. From the Kotal the route descends to the Jagdalak post with its few trees and a small patch of cultivation. The Amir, has for some years allowed no wood cutting in the neighbourhood of Jagdalak Kotal and the trees are growing up, though thinly distributed, only ilex and holly apparently.

I am informed on good authority that the slight delay in the Amir's preparations was quite unavoidable owing to camels not being kept about here during the hot weather. Consequently transport was scarce, and the supplies for the Mission between Kabul and Surkhpul could not be rapidly laid out, but every effort was made to push on preparations quickly between Surkhpul and Dakka, where supplies were locally procurable. Their collection was completed before those on the other section of the road.

Near here are ruby mines which the Amir works, and to the right of the road to Kabul lies the well-known Pari Darra, a defile three miles long and only a few feet wide, the mouth being visible from our camp. There is now no road through it as it is avoided by running over the low hills to the west from here. The alternative route to Kabul via the Iro Manzel Haft Kotal and Khurd Kabul passes runs due west, joining the Lataband route at Butkhal, ten miles from Kabul. This route will be remembered as having been used in the Afghan War of fiftyodd years ago.

The latest thing in fruit is some pomegranates nearly five inches in diameter and weighing close on one seer. We have never seen anything approaching them. Some specimens have been sent by Sir Mortimer to His Excellency the Viceroy as a curiosity.

We have now passed out of the Jellalabad district, General Ghulam Haider's administration. Here the Kotwal of Kabul has met us, and is arranging for our supplies onward. We met several elephants to-day helping the heavy packages of Hotchkiss guns, imported by the Amir some time ago, over the passes.—*Pioneer.*

THE "Tiempo," a Jewish organ published in Constantitople, gives an interesting account of the arrival in that city of Jacob Ibn-Isai, a native of Bar Tamourra, near Mopul, on the Turko-Persian frontier, who has been despatched by his co-religionists in that part on a mission to the Grand Rabbinat. Bar Tanoura, of which this Israelite envoy is a native, is described as consisting of about one hundred houses, inhabited exclusively by a Jewish population, who live in excellent relations with the Mussulmans and Christians of the neighbouring villages. The little town is situated at the foot of a hill, the summit of which bears the scattered ruins of an ancient citadel. Near by is a grotto, known throughout that region as the Grotto of the Prophet Elias, which is venerated alike by Mussulman, Christian, and Jewish population. The language spoken by the latter is Chaidaic. According to the local traditions, their forefathers established themselves here on their returned from the captivity in Babylon—or, as others say, from twenty-five to thirty centuries ago. The Jews here are discribed as living in comparative ease. A considerable number weave a brilliant and solid cloth out of goats' hair. As living is cheap the Colony are able to support their families in comfort and secure time to devote themselves to the study of the Law and the Talmud. In spite of its comparatively small population, Bar-Tanoura possesses two primar schools, counting 150 scholars. Jacob Ibn-Isai travelled to Constantinople in the suite of a caravan and on the way visited many localities in which there are Jewish settlements.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. It takes by those who have to work for long hours at night, and more particularly those who have to concentrate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas [illegible] and clear and in helping to produce sound [illegible] sleep after work, a sure prop[illegible] ing in Sind, enabling him to [illegible] duties were nothing with renewed [illegible] and body.—MAD[illegible] Co.,

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that the Union of which Pitt dreamt was a Union from which the thorn of religious bitterness should be extracted. The full scheme which formed Pitt's ideal was not carried out until 1870. But even deducting all the "lamentable disturbing influences" which were in force prior to that date, could anyone say that the Union had not been a success? Lord Playfair himself had failed to prove anything of the kind out of all the figures and statistics which he had waved in his hand. All he had proved was that Ireland had not improved so fast as England and Scotland; and the fact was because Nature had not gifted the Irish with those powers of rapid progress which were displayed north, and even south of the Tweed. Nevertheless, in the Ireland of to-day living was happier, houses were better, wages were higher, prosperity was greater, and trade had risen. Turning to the moral side, though there were still dark spots in Clare and some other counties, it was impossible to compare the Ireland of 1893 with the Ireland of 1801 with respect to law and order. What reason, then, had they for this experiment, whose details nobody would defend, whose results nobody could foresee? He maintained that the Union had not failed; but they were asked to shatter this picture in order to plunge into new experiments of which they knew nothing. When the Unionists were asked for their policy he answered in the language of two men. The first was from Mr. Gladstone, who had said "Patient continuance in well-doing"; the second was President Lincoln's well-known aphorism to "Keep on pegging away." Those were the lines they meant to follow, and they would follow them with greater safety than if they pursued rash experiments with machinery which they had never tried. Next, he justified the determination of the Loyalists of Ulster not to be placed under the political control of men who had been condemned by the Special Commission as sympathisers with crime and criminals. "There are," he said, "thirty-eight men who are now members of Parliament upon whose brows that condemnation was stamped by the judges; and remember-ed that the bill passed its third reading by a majority of thirty-four. It has been passed by a South Irish majority; by men elected by carefully watched illiterates under the orders of Archbishop Walsh; by men upon whom this criminal brand has been placed." Was not Ulster right, then, to be afraid? Would not his hearers themselves struggle against such a domination sought to be placed on their fortunes, their families, and their fame? As to the Imperial aspects of the question, he showed how our strategical position would be weakened under the bill. Nothing could be rasher than for mere imaginary objects to run such a risk as this.

"Nothing (concluded Lord Salisbury) can be rasher than to sacrifice that which has been our insular strength and privilege. That you are now asked to give up with no other security for your wellbeing and safety than this wretched optimist trust in the goodwill of people on whom you would have to depend—a trust which would be madness if they were ordinary men, because the incitement and suggestion to make their market of it would be too great, but it is a trust that is more than madness when you are dealing with a race of people and with an organisation that has hated you and longed to do you injury. These, my lords, are very grave considerations. (Hear, hear.) I will, before I conclude, call back to your minds what opinion in this country used to be before these terrible changes took place, when the Liberal party was still in the hands of Liberal politicians. We might distrust them and disagree with them in reference to local and interior questions, but we felt certain that in Imperial questions their hearts beat as true to the Empire of England as ours. (Cheers.) Let me read to you what was said by a man who was no Orangeman, a man who lost his own seat at a most critical period of his political life because he would befriend the Roman Catholics, a man who was armed with every instrument of historical knowledge, and whose opinions were certainly deeply pledged on the side of the Liberal party. I will read to you what he said on the maintenace of the Union, and I will ask you on which side he would be sitting if he had now to take part in politics. When he uttered those words he was sitting on the Liberal side, and Mr. Gladstone was sitting on the Conservative side. (Laughter.) I am referring to Lord Macaulay. (Cheers.) This is what he said: 'The repeal of the Union we regard as fatal to the Empire, and we will never consent to it—never, though the country should be surrounded by dangers as great as those which threatened her when her American Colonies and France and Spain and Holland were leagued against her, when the Armed Neutrality of the Baltic disputed her maritime rights; never, though another Bonaparte should pitch his tent in sight of Dover Castle; never, till all has been staked and lost; never, till the four quarters of the world have been convulsed by the last struggle of the great English people for their place among the nations.' (Loud cheers). My lords, I read that as the motto which I hope the Unionist party will adopt. (Hear, hear.) If England withdraws that mandate, and if England tells us she wishes this horror should be consumated, I agree that a different state of things will have arisen. I believe that to be impossible, and that as long England is true to herself, now, or on any future occasion, if you allow this attrocious, this mean, this treacherous revolution to pass, you will be untrue to the duty which has descended to you from a splendid ancestry, you will be untrue to your highest traditions, you will be untrue to the trust that has been bequeathed to you from the past, you will be untrue to the Empire of England." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Lord Kimberley, in replying on behalf of the Government, declared they had never regarded the Irish members just described by Lord Salisbury as criminals in the ordinary sense of the word, though they might in former times have made mistakes in their ideas of patriotism. There had been men concerned in political conspiracies who, in happier circumstances, afterwards served the Crown with honour and success. He defended as the best in all the circumstances proposed the method for the retention of the Irish members, and he asserted that the Duke of Devonshire had himself changed his mind on that particular point. The question of establishing a separate Legislature and Executive for Ireland was distinctly before the country at the late election, although that particular bill was not; and he charged the Unionists with an unreasonable and unfair distrust of the Irish people. It was a melancholy thing that after nearly a century of the Union they should have a country in the discontented condition of Ireland, and all because they denied to her people that limited amount of political autonomy which, as all experience showed, was the best and surest foundation on which the government of any people could rest. This concession could safely be made to them under the bill consistently with the unity of the Empire and the supremacy of Parliament.

The process of clearing the House for the division began about ten minutes past twelve, but the numbers were not announced until thirty-five minutes later. A few cheers and a ripple of laughter greeted the appearance of Lord Limerick with the division paper, and several ladies in the Peeresses' galleries rose and clapped their hands. The numbers were:—

For the second reading	41
Against it.....	419
Unionist majority.....	378

[The majority of 419 consisted of 284 Conservatives, sixty-four Liberals, twenty-three Liberal-Unionists, twenty-six whose politics are not described, including the Duke of Sutherland, the Marquis of Camden, the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Armstrong, the Earl of Meath, Lord Hannen, Lord Kelvin, Lord Hood of Avalon, Lord Shand, Lord Stratheden, and Lord Tennyson; and twenty-two spiritual peers. Lords Brayo and Teynham, hitherto considered as Gladstonians, were also in the "No" lobby, as was Lord Alcester, but Lords Roberts and Wolseley were not present. The sixty-four peers described as Liberals were the following:—Marquis: Northampton; Earls: Camperdown, Carlisle, Clarendon, Dartrey, Ducie, Dundonald, Fitzwilliam, Fortescue, Leicester, Linchfield, Minto, St. Germans, Stafford, Suffolk, and Berks; Viscounts: Halifax, Hampden, Leinster (Duke), Portman; Lords: Abercromby, Alcester, Ampthill, Annaly, Belper, Braye, Carew, Carlingford, Chesham, Clifford of Chudleigh, De Clifford, De Vesci, Ebury, Errroll (Earl), Napier of Ettrick, Foley, Gwydir, Listowel (Earl), Hatherton, Herries, Hothfield, Howth (Earl), Kenmare (Earl) Kinnaird, Lawrence, Lingen, Lismore (Visct.), Huntly (Marquis), Clifden (Visct.), Monk Bretton, Monteagle of Brandon, Henley, Stair (Earl), Rolls, Revelstoke, Sandys, Saye and Sele, Normanton (Earl), Stalbridge, Arran (Earl), Suffield, Tweeddale (Marquis), Wolverton, Wrottesley. The following are the twenty-three Liberal Unionists:—Dukes: Argyll, Devonshire, Fife, St. Aibans, Westminster. Earls: Cowper, Londesborough, Morley, Northbrook, Portsmouth, Selborne; Lords: Brougham and Vaux, Carysfort (Earl), Castletown, De Manley, Erksine, Fingall (Earl), Lorgan, Cobham (Visct.), Rothschild, St. Levan, Sefton (Earl), Clanricarde (Marquis). The minority of forty-one included:—Marquises: Breadalbane, Ripon; Earls; Kimberley, Ashburnham, Chesterfield, Granville, Russell, Spencer; Viscount: Oxenbridge; Lords: Hershell, Carrington, Aberdare, Acton, Battersea, Brabourne, Brassey, Camoys. Coleridge, Elgin (Earl of Elgin and Kincardine), Farrer, Greville, Hamilton of Dalzell, Hawkesbury, Hobhouse, Houghton Kelhead (Visct. Drumlanrig), Kensigton (teller), Leigh, Monkswell, Northbourne, Overtoun, Playfair, Reay, Ribblesdale, Rosebery, Sandhurst (teller), Stanmore, Tangiers, Thring, Vernon, Wentworth. The House of Lords consists of about 570 peers, including the Royal and spiritual lords. Politicelly divided, the Conservatives number nearly 350, Liberal Unionists about 100, while the Gladstonians are under fifty. The number voting was 460, the next highest on record being on the defeat of the 1884 Reform Bill, when the second reading was cejected by 205 to 146, 351 voting. In August, 1880, on the occasion of the rejection of the Compensation for Disturbance Bill, 333 voted; and on June 10 1869, 325 voted, when the Irish Church Bill was carried by 179 to 146. On these two latter occasions voting by proxy, however, was allowed, it not being abolished until March, 1881. Going back to 1831-2 on the Reform Bill, and proxies being permitted, only 357—99 to 158—voted the first time it was rejected, and on the second occasion 359 voted—184 to 175 When the bill was read a third time the House numbered but 178—106 to 22.]

The news of the rejection of the Home Rule Bill by an overwhelming and unprecedented majority of the House of Lords has been received in silence by the Irish Nntionalists, the Dublin correspondent of the *Times* writes on Sept. 10, and with joy and thankfulness by the supporters of the Union.

Although the event was anticipated by all parties, the magnitude of the majority was not foreseen, and its decisive and significant character are fully admitted. In the leading cities and towns of Ulster the result was awaited as anxiously as if it was doubtful, and when, at a quarter to one o'clock on Saturday morning, the numbers were made known by similtaneous telegrams there were spontaneous outbursts of delight. In Belfast, London, derry, Armagh, Coleraine, Stewartstown, lurgan Newry, Monaghan, Cooktown, and other places numbers of Unionists assembled, and, headed by bands, paraded the streets playing and singing "God save the Queen" and other loyal airs. Bells rang out merrily, and the apprentice boys of Derry had tin toy ordnance, and fired salvoes from the old walls, while bonfires blazed on the hills, and the news was signalled from place to place. The Home Rulers offered no opposition. In Dublin, where the Unionists chiefly belong to classes which are less demonstrative than the masses, the report of the division was eagerly expected, and anxious inquiries were made as the time for it approched, but there were no external manifestations of rejoicing compared with previous occasions when less momentous issues were involved. The attitude of the people has been singularly calm. The organ of the so called independent party says:—"What concerns us most is the danger that the Irish members now in Parliament, who have become so many joints in the tail of the Liberal Party, will once more sacrifice everything to what they foolishly deem expediency. They have shown themselves to be opportunists who could never take advantage of their opportunity except when some folly was be perpetrated, or some deed bad for Ireland to be wrought. We are face to face with fact that the Home Rule Bill is dead, and that the Home Rule cause is not practically furthered advanced than on the day when the result of the last general election became known. The Bill will be revived; but when, and how, and in what shape, we know not. Do the Irish Whigs know the voters of England may, when called upon, render Home Rule inevitable by pronouncing an imperative mandate in its favour? But on the other hand, they may act very differently. If the teachings of history are not falsified they will give Irishmen one more lesson as to their folly of blindly trusting to British faith." The leading organ of the M'Carthyites consoles them with the assurance that the rejection is "delay, not defeat," that the vote had been long ago discounted, and that the Peers have always been "the deadliest enemies to reform.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE AND THE HOME RULE BILL.

The Parnellites had an opportunity on Sept. 12 of expressing their views upon the fate of the Home Rule Bill at the fortnightly meeting of the National League. Mr. Leamy, ex-M.P., presided. Mr. Harrington, M. P., stated that the receipts since last meeting amounted to 12?.

The chairman said that it was impossible for an Irish man not to feel that they had arrived at a most critical period in the history of the struggle for Home Rule. The acceptance by the House of Commons of the Home Rule Bill, although it fell short of what they hoped to have, was a marked advance, and the rejection of the measure by the House of Lords could not be regarded as a final issue of the contest. If the Bill had been rejected by the House of Commons as well as by the Lords the fight would still go on. On the other hand, there could be no doubt that its rejection by an overwhelming majority rendered it necessary to consider what course should be taken by the Irish people. It was said with great truth that the Lords had from time to time opposed great measures of reform, and had finally fallen in with the views of the people. They were asked to argue from the past to the present that the Lords, having rejected the measure, would in a year or so accept it. Still they had the fact that the majority of the English people were against the Home Rule Bill. That was the strength, the mainstay, and the justification which the Lords found in throwing out the Bill. But the question was, what was to be done? When the Home Rule movement was first taken up there was not only a majority against it; the whole Irish representation was against it, and Mr. Parnell succeeded in converting a large hostile section of the English people. They could only hope to do the same with the present Opposition by pressing on with the means which Mr. Parnell found so successful. When the present Ministry came into power, the men who were grappling with them believed that evictions would be settled. Mr. Morley was compared by them to Drummond, but what single act had Mr. Morley done to justify this comparison? What had Mr. Morley done to entitle him to their gratitude? Evictions took place and meetings were suppressed just as they had been during the previous regime. What policy had Mr. Morley shown with regard to the evicted tenants? When the commission was issued they were told that everything would come right; but still it had collapsed. The Home Rule Bill, being threatened with opposition of the direst character could not get through the House of Commons again until several months had elapsed. Would Mr. Morley have given the answer that it would be impossible to devote so much time to Irish matters if he saw an independent Irish Party numbering eighty in the House? When they (the Parnellites) said Mr. Justin McCarthy was not fit to be a leader they were denounced as traitors, but now they saw members of his own party saying that he was not fit. The speech of Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords was charged with hate of their race, and would act like a tonic to Irishmen when they were told of the union of hearts. He appealed to the Parnellites at home and abroad for support in thir troubles.

FEARFUL MORTALITY AMONG PILGRIMS.

A REUTER telegram from Tunis, dated Sept. 9, says:—

During May last over 6,000 pilgrims left Tunis for Mecca and about 3,000 more sailed from the other ports on the coast. It is estimated that of these 4,500 persons perished on their way to or from the Holy City. The steamers bringing those back who had made the Hadji arrived here about ten days ago. The pilgrims were landed on the quarantine island of Zembia, in the Gulf of Tunis, and, after medical inspection and disinfection, were allowed to come on shore at Tunis. At about three o'clock in the afternoon of the day when they were expected, the different Tunisian sects, with the friends and relations of the returning pilgrims, in number about 12,000, marched down to the quays, carrying banners and singing hymns. At length the pilgrms landed, and it was then learned, for the first time, that scarcely 2,000 of all who had started from Tunis had come back. Heartrending cries of wailing and lamentation arose from the vast throng of women, of whom some were carried away failing, while others threw themselves on their knees and supplicated the Prophet with frenzied fervour to restore to them the lost. The pilgrims themselves, as soon as they set foot ashore, and before they sought their relatives, turned their faces towards Mecca, and prostrating themselves, offered thanks to Mahomed for their salvation. The pilgrims tell a terrible tale of their experience. On June 24, two days before the Courban Bairam, upwards of 10?,000 Mussulmans, Arabs, Turks, and Indians had gathered on the Sacred Mount to hear the solemn address which is delivered to those who wish to become Hadji. Many of these people were in the most wretched condition, and some had not even a loaf of bread. The following day the onward movement to the Holy City began Those who got away were fortunate. The Mount was like a battle field, strewn with dead and dying Cholera had decimated the great concourse of pilgrims. So frightfully did the pestilence rage that it was impossible for any living creature to approach the place. At length a battalion of Turkish troops was sent from Soana to bury the dead and remove any people who still lived. The battalion, when it reached the Mount, was 700 strong. After the work had been done 200 men only remained to go back to the coast. Five hundred of the soldiers had died of cholera.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per Bottle.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

On the 8th ult., the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the opium question sat for the first time to take evidence in A Committee Room of the House of Lords. Lord Brassey presided, the other commissioners present being Sir James Lyall, Sir William Roberts, Mr. R. Mowbray, M.P., and Mr. Arthur Peace; Sir Charles Bernard acting as secretary. The following is the order of reference to the commission:—"(1) Whether the growth of the poppy and manufacture and sale of opium in British India should be prohibited except for medical purposes, and whether such prohibition could be extended to the native States. (2) The nature of the existing arrangements with the native States in respect of the transit of opium through British territory, and on what terms, if any, these arrangements could be with justice terminated. (3) The effect on the finances of India of the prohibition of the sale and export of opium, taking into consideration—(*a*) the amount of compensation payable; (*b*) the cost of the necessary preventive measures; (*c*) the loss of revenue. (4) Whether any change short of total prohibition should be made in the system at present followed for regulating and restricting the opium traffic and for raising a revenue therefrom. (5) The consumption of opium by the different races and in the different districts of India, and the effect of such consumption on the moral and physical condition of the people. (6) The disposition of the people of India in regard to—(*a*) the use of opium for non-medical purposes; (*b*) their willingness to bear in whole or in part the cost of prohibitive measures."

SIR JOSEPH PEASE'S EVIDENCE.

Sir Joseph Pease, M.P., was the first witness called. In reply to the chairman he said that he had been president of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade since the death of Lord Shaftesbury in 1886. The society was recast in 1873 or thereabouts, having in view principally the Chinese portion of the question rather than the Indian. They desire that China should be left perfectly free to act with regard to opium and the duties upon it; and that Indian opium should be kept out of China as being a source of great demoralization to the Chinese. As regarded the cultivation of the poppy in India, Sir Cecil Beadon, in his evidence before the East India Committee in 1871, distinctly stated that it was limited according to the financial needs of the Government; and that view was corroborated by statements made by Sir Richard Temple, Sir John Strachey, and other Indian administrators. In 1884-5 the Indian Government were not only taking care that their own opium was made fit for local consumption; but they were buying the Malwa opium, which could be manufactured in a form suited for local consumption, and in addition the sale of drug was advertised in railway carriages on the State railways. Until the otherday, when at the instigation of Lord Cross it was repealed, or nearly repealed, there was a curious clause in the Bombay licence rendering the holder liable to a penalty if his sales fell short of the *minimum* number of pounds specified in the licence. He thought there never was in the civilized world such a curious case as this opium trade with the Indian Government. It was carried on as a cultivation and as a manufacture by the State, and the State tried by every possible means to obtain fresh and larger sales.

The Chairman.—Do you draw a distinction between a State directly concerned in the manufacture, and the position which a State would occupy which simply levied a licence or imposed an export duty, and which, so far as its intervention in the trade was concerned, operated rather to check the trade than to encourage it?—I think there is a very great deal of difference between the two; but I cannot say that I am prepared to recommend that the Indian Government should merely be a licenser of the cultivation of the poppy and the manufacture of the drug. I think there is a wide difference between the State saying, "Here is a deadly and a poisonous drug which ought only to be used under professional care," and granting licences for that; and the State promulgating in every possible way, clear of medical influence and medical care, the sale of what I believe to be a drug that ought to be only dispensed under medical supervision.

In reply to further questions, Sir Joseph Pease said his society had always considered the opium trade to be an immoral trade, because it was one which was carried on greatly to the detriment of the human race. The opium trade had a preponderance in it of evil over good, and of vice over virtue, and it did not come up to the standard by which the communications between men, and especially Christian nations, should be measured. In the Act of 1868 (31 and 32 Vic., chap 121), which was an Act dealing with poisons, opium and all preparations of opium were scheduled as poisons. It was curious to note that in India, with very rare exceptions, the drug had never been cultivated as a medicine; and the supply of medical opium to this country came, not from India or any of our own colonies, but from Persia and Turkey, the Indian drug being excluded as not up to the standard of our pharmacopœia. It was a fact, which he feared no one could deny, that whilst some races in India could take the drug to a moderate extent, the greatest quantity of Indian opium went to China, where it was used simply for debauchery; and therefore the Indian opium trade, not being a medical trade, was an immoral trade. It was often argued that if India did not supply China with opium, China would supply herself; but to that he replied that he had no right to do that which was wrong, because somebody else would do it; otherwise one might rob a traveller on the road if one knew that at the next turning there was a footpad waiting for him. He had not the slightest donbt that the growth of opium in China had been stimulated by British influence, although it was a very difficult matter to prove. His society certainly contended that if the Indian opium had been kept out of China the home growth would have lacked the stimulus which it had had. So long as Indian opium was coming in it was perfectly natural for the Chinese to grow their own in order to keep their dollars at home. As regarded the Indian opium sales the export chests in 1880-81 were 56,400, in 1889-90 87,000, and in 1890-91 54,000. Putting the exports into hundred-weights there were 113,000 cwt. exported in 1880-81, 96,000 in 1889-90, and 97,000 in 1890-91. He thought that the evident tendency in India was to increase the local consumption, although the tendency was not a very great one; and that there was a very much increased tendency on the part of the Government officers to acknowledge the evil and to keep down as much as possible the local sale.

The Chairman.—As far as you have had an opportunity of watching the conduct of the officers of the Government of India, you are not prepared to say that there is any disposition on their part to give encouragement to the increased consumption of opium in India?—I think I can show from Lord Cross's report that there is a very large amount of care being exercised, which I do not think was previously exercised, upon the part of the Government officers in India in diminishing it, and I look upon that as one of the greatest proofs possible that there is a moral evil connected with the sale.

The witness, in reply to other questions, said that the highest opium revenue was in 1880-81, when it amounted to 8,451,000 tens of rupees; and the Budget estimate for 1892-93 was for 5,899,000 tens of rupees, showing a falling off of three millions. He was prepared to recognize that it was no longer the policy of this country to use force or pressure to compel the Chinese Government to admit the importation of opium from India. He was perfectly content with Sir James Fergusson's statement in relation to the Treaty of Tientsin, made during the debate in the House of Commons on April 10, 1891, though he had great doubts whether Sir James Fergusson was perfectly right in his interpretation of the treaty. Sir James said that the Chinese at any time could terminate the treaty on giving 12 months' notice; that to protect themselves they might increase the duty to any extent they pleased, or that they might entirely exclude the article; and that if the Chinese Government thought proper to raise the duty to a prohibitive extent, or to shut out the article altogether, this country would not expend a pound in powder or loss the life of a single soldier in an attempt to force opium on the Chinese. His own view was that the treaty could only be recast every ten years. However, if the Chinese were to be left at liberty to put on such duties as they liked upon 12 months' notice, then, so far as China was concerned she was left perfectly free and independent; and he trusted that was the policy of the present Government as well as of the Government that Sir James Fergusson represented. The view taken by the society was supported by the feeling of the country. There had been memorials and petitions to Parliament from the assemblies of, he believed, every Christian Church; they had come from the two Convocations of York and Canterbury, the Wesleyans, the Free Church Methodist, the Baptists, the Congregationalists, the Presbyterians of England, the Scotch Church, the Friends, and the Unitarians. There had also been petitions to Parliament signed by the late Cardinal Manniq and all the Roman Catholic Bishops, and from the clergy of London. There was a memorial sent to Mr. Gladstone a year or two ago signed by the two Archbishops, the Archbishop of Dublin, 12, Bishops, and 30 mayors and provests. The missionaries in China and India supported their views. The petitions to the House of Commons had almost exceeded those on any other subject, unless it was the drink question. As regards the views of public men, there was a despatch from the East India Company to Lord Cornwallis in 1817 which contained the following words:—

"We wish it at the same time to be clearly understood that our sanction is to be given to these measures, not with a view to the revenue which they will yield, but in the hope that they will tend to restrain the use of this pernicious drug, and that the regulations for the internal sale of it will be so framed as to prevent its introduction into the districts where it is not used, and to limit its consumption in other places as nearly as possible to what may be absolutely necessary. Where it possible to prevent the use of the drug altogether, except for the purposes of medicine, we would gladly do it in compassion for mankind."

Lord Salisbury in 1876, when Secretary for India, said to a deputation that the Governmant did not view with any favour an extension of the system, and he entirely disclaimed any intention to push the Bengal system further. Mr. Gladstone, speaking in 1879, said:—"The opium revenue we accept with more or less compunction, and regard it as administering to our present necessity, but we have no right to reckon on its full continuance." The late Mr. W. H. Smith stated in the House of Commons that the Government of India had in recent years diminished the area under cultivation by 20 per cent. The area under the poppy in 1890-91 was 500, 688 acres, and that was reduced in 1891-92 to 463, 665 acres. The highest year since 1880 was 1885-86, when 594, 921 acres were under cultivation. He considered that the quantity had been so reduced because the Indian Government acted on the view that the trade was not one which ought to be pushed. In 1891, on a motion that the Speaker leave the chair, to which the witness moved an amendment, the House of Commons virtually passed a resolution, by a majority of 30, declaring the opium trade to be morally indefensible. He had gone through many contested elections, and had attended meetings in several parts of the kingdom; and he thought the constituencies took a very great interest in the opium questition. In California there was a State law against the sale of opium; in Victoria anti-opium legislation was being proposed; and the Dutch were agitating on the subject with reference to Java. He thought the opinion of the missionaries was almost unanimous against the trade, though some of the Indian missionaries did not take quite so strong a view as the others. In Burma the Indian Government had at length taken steps to extinguish the opium curse, because its use was condemned by the Buddhist religion.

The CHAIRMAN.—As a man of business, you are obliged to recognize that the Indian Government are under a necessity of raising a certain revenue, and that in the present financial condition there would be a serious difficulty in substituting other sources of revenue for that which is drawn from the opium?—When we have not money to spend we have to look at two things—one, increasing one's revenue; and the other, decreasing one's expenditure. The case of the opium revenue has got into a much more easy shape than it was when I began with this subject. The Indian Government in 1880-81, when it had the highest opium revenue, had an income of 74 millions of tens of rupees; in 1892-93 the estimate for the Indian Government is a revenue of 88 millions of tens of rupees. If the opium revenue had continued the same it would be 91 millions, but they had done with out the three millions by which the revenue had been decreased. Where has all this money gone? The army charges, exclusive of the Afghan War charges in 1881 82 were 13,700,000 tens of rupees in 1892-93 the Army Estimate was 21,159,000; and in 1893-94 it was 22,342,000. That is an increased expenditure of something like eight millions on the Army. I am not in this chair to say that Army expenditure is entirely useless or unnecessary, but it strikes any man that it is a very enormous increase, and, I cannot help thinking that, if reforms in the Indian expenditure, were properly carried out and if there should be a further development of the resources of India, the opium revenue would form a very little item if it were all lost.

The witness then appointed out that the uncertainty of the opium crop made the revenue from it one that could not bet be relied upon. If the trade was not an immoral trade, it was as low a trade as could be conceived. For a great Government to be trading in a drug, nine-tenths of which, it must be admitted, was used for debauchery and not for any good purpose whatever, was about as low a position as any country could take.

By Sir James Lyall.—He hoped that the Government of India had given up the idea of extending the growth of opium, and had decided to gradually diminish it. The resolution which was passed by the House of Commons, at Mr. Gladstone's suggestion, pressing upon the Indian Government to continue their policy of adimnishing the cultivation, was in accordance with the policy initiated by the late Mr. W. H. Smith, and was, he supposed, practically binding upon the Indian Government. He had always taken the view that the Indian side of the question was not nearly so important as the Chinese. He thought that the system in India as regarded internal consumption had lately become strongly repressive owing to the agitation in this country and the increasing vigilance of the Indian Government. He did not think that system could be improved unless by totally prohibiting the cultivation—except for medicinal purposes and requiring the sale by licence of medical opium.

Do you think the English system really stops anybody getting opium who wants it for non-medical purposes?—I have no doubt the policy has restricted it.

A chemist told me the other day that anybody could get opium who liked, and he gave me instances of several people, one, a lady, who was getting from his shop 10oz. a week of laudanum for herself. He mentioned a few places in England where the use of opium for non-medical purposes was common, and where the druggists had it made up in packets ready for their customers as they came in. Supposing that to be correct, are you aware that the number of druggists' shops in England and in an English town is very much larger, than the number of opium shops in any part of India?—I have had no statistics before me, and I could not give an opinion. I think there is great reason to believe that you may have further restriction in this country.

Are you aware that opium is very largely used in India as a medicine?—I am quite aware that they use it, but whether it is used for medicine I cannot say.

With reference to the advertisement in a railway carriage of an opium shop have you any reason to think that advertisement was put in by the Government, and not by the owner of the shop?—No; but the Government licence the shop.

I think you said that probably the Chinese only favoured the growth of opium in China because they were under a certain amount of pressure or compulsion to admit ours, and they preferred if opium was to be used that the Chinese should get the dollars and not the English?—No doubt what I consider to be the forced introduction of English opium into China stimulated very materially the home growth.

Why do you think they admit Persian opium because they have never been under any pressure to do so?—I must not ask you a question, but I think it comes through India.

How would you explain the fact that the Chinese in the Straits, in Hongkong, in Shanghai, in California, and in Australia are a large portion of them opium smokers; and yet as merchants, clerks, tradesmen, gardeners, artisans, and labourers they are admitted to be very shrewd, industrious and successful, not only easily beating the Indians, Burmese, Malays, and Japanese who meet them, but also beating Europeans, and being notorious among Asiatics for honesty in performing their contracts?—My experience is that an excess of stimulants occasionally taken has often characterized the very best workmen I have known.

Supposing the Chinese Government were sincerely desirous to reduce the trade, but could not absolutely prohibit it, would not its most practical and natural course be to follow the example of the Indian Government in Madras and Bombay?—I should think that would very likely be what the Chinese Government would do, and it would have my hearty co-operation if it was with a view to steadily diminishing the quantity.

Might not the Government of China find it necessary to take up very much the same position as the Government of India does in Bengal?—Yes. But my belief is that the Chinese do not and will not believe in the sincerity of the British Government's giving up the introduction of opium into China. If they see that we are not going to send opium into China, their whole policy might be considerably altered.,

The next witness called was Professor James Legge professor of the Chinese language and literature at Oxford, who, in reply to the chairman, said that he had resided for many years among the Chinese people 30 years as missionary in connexion with the London Missionary Society. He had had a wide opportunity of studying the effect of opium smoking upon the people In all his experience he had never met one person who spoke of any benefit or any advantage that was derived from opium smoking, but, on the other hand there were endless stories of ruin, disease suicide, and death as the result of the habit. He did not believe there was a single man in China, even among those addicted to opium, smoking, who would offer any justification or excuse for the indulgence. There was no class in China free from the habit, but it manifested itself sooner among the poorer class than the richer for when a man was wealthy he indulged his desire for the opium pipe without the ill-effects taking effect upon him that they had upon the poorer man.

But do not the Chinese stand high among the tropical races for their powers of industry?—They are the most industrious people I ever became acquainted with. They are generally not so tall, perhaps not so muscular, as Englishmen, but I have often come into contact with a Chinaman of whom I was glad to get quit.

Are not many of those who are good workers to some extent consumers of opium?—Not many of the best workers. When an opium smoker comes under the power of this habit, he cannot work so well unless he refreshes himself.

Your experience is that it is exceedingly difficult to indulge in opium smoking to a limited degree without afterwards taking too much.—That is so. The habit of opium smoking does nothing but evil. I have often heard indignant expressions from Chinese against England for forcing opium upon them whilst we forbid its use in England except for medical purposes.

By Sir James Lyall.—Is any alcoholic liquor drunk in China?—Very little. In 34 years I have often been in such large cities as Canton and I never saw but one Chinaman drunk, and he was not very drunk.

Why do the Chinese avoid liquor and smoke opium?—They have smoked tea for 2,000 years. There is a great deal of moral training in China—more than we are inclined to give them credit for.

With this moral feeling why does not it tell against the smoking of opium?—It does tell; and until the people have become enslaved they speak against it. I believe that the percentage of opium smokers in China is not more than 20 per cent. of the population, but it is increasing very largely from year to year, and the ruin of China becomes more threatening.

Do you think there is any danger, if opium were prohibited, that the Chinese would follow the Japanese and drink a great deal of liquor instead?—I cannot tell.

Do you think there is any probability of the Chinese Government ever stopping the growth of opium in China?—Who can tell about the future? But I say we ought not to supply opium to them.

At present great harm is done to the Indians by the introduction of spirits. What is the distinction between spirits and opium?—I cannot say. I am not a teetotaler, but I say, "Success to the teetotalers."

Dr. Maxwell, secretary to the Medical Missionary Association in London, was next called. He said that he had been several years as a medical missionary in Formosa, where all the men and women smoked tobacco a practice very general throughout the southern part of China. He had never heard tabacco spoken of as a curse, but the Chinese spoke of the opium smoking as a curse and a vice. If a man passed the time of his usual participation in the drug he began to gape and yawn and to show a very large amount of lassitude; his eyes and nose began to run, he began to have choleraic pains, his bones ached and he was not able to pull himself together he was unable to sleep or work and was thoroughly miserable. If the opium smoker could not get the usual supply of opium he would kill himself. The opium smoker would say that he was under the power of a vicious habit and the non-smoker looked upon the smokers as being on the high road to ruin.

The Commission then adjourned.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S ALDERSHOT COMMAND.

In the House of Commons on the 11th ult. Mr. Dalziel brought under notice the appointment of the Duke of Connaught to the cammand at Aldershot, as to which he said the press was practically unanimous in the opinion that it was unsuitable and unfortunate, while some papers condemned it as a discreditable job. The protest he made was not actuated by any feeling of hostility to his Royal Highness, than whom no man enjoyed more popularity with all ranks in the Service. But Aldershot was a military training school, and there ought to be in command there an officer intimately acquainted with every branch of the Army and the best man available. When the Duke went to Aldershot every officer of his staff would be senior to him in the Service, and the majority had had far greater experience. The Duke had not had the active military experience necessary, and he had not the time fully to perform the duties. It would not be disputed that Lord Roberts was better fitted for the command, and it was known that he would have been willing to take it. He put aside the suggestion that this was a step to a still higher appointment, for the Minister would be bold indeed who would propose that the Duke of Connaught should be appointed to the office of Commander-in-Chief. He asked the committee to join with him in a protest which would serve to dispel the notion that royal favour was a surer way to military promotion than distinguished service.

Colonel Warde charged the hon. member with ignorance of the subject with which he had dealt so dogmatically. The Duke of Connaught occupied a unique position in the Army, as he had not only served in every branch of the infantry and cavalry, but he had held two staff appointments, and had had experience in both of the ordnance crops. His Royal Highness had served his country all over the globe, and was unusually well qualified to command a mixed body of troops either at home or in the field.

Mr. Dalziel moved to reduce the vote by 100l.

Colonel Lockwood had no doubt that the member for the Kirkcaldy Burghs was an excellent Radical, but he objected to his making the Aldershot command a cockpit for his political opinions. (Hear, hear.)

Colonel W. Murray defended and Mr. A. C. Morton and Mr. Burnie condemned the appointment.

Mr. Bucknill protested against a man being unfairly treated because he happened to be a member of the Royal family.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman said it was with no small satisfaction that he found the opportunity provided for him of explaining the true facts of the case. The Duke Connaught was selected for the command by the Comander-in-Chief, but all the higher appointments were made subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, and he had a more direct and higher responsibility for the appointment than the Duke of Cambridge. (Cheers.) As to the fitness of the Duke of Connaught for the command, military judgment was not divided. He had not been able to learn any opinion of any consequence in any quarter which would condemn the appointment. From the private soldier to the general the opinion was that his Royal Highness was admirably fitted in every respect. He served at Tel-el-Kebir, and his experience had been extensive in India, where he took enormous pains to discharge his duties, and even learnt the language of the country so as to be able to communicate with the native troops under his command. This constituted quite sufficient experience for the command at Aldershot, which was a place of drill and training, and practically under the eye of the Headquarter Staff. The Duke was not a mere carpet soldier, but had worked hard ever since he was in the Army, and instead of the fact that he was son of the Queen being regarded as a disqualification, they ought to rejoice that, instead of devoting himself to a life of ease, he had worked hard in the service of his country. His Royal Highness was actually the senior officer on the Generals list available for the command, and finding that he was also fully qualified for the discharge of the position he could not be accused of any favouritism or jobbery in making the appointment. (Cheers.) It had been said that it was a stepping stone to the command-in-chief at headquarters, but a Royal Commission had recommended that that office should not be permanently retained. He protested against the introduction of the name of Lord Roberts into the discussion, and he repeated that the appointment of that distinguished officer to Aldershot would have been an indignity.

Mr. Stanhope spoke in favour of the appointment, but he regretted that Lord Roberts had not been nominated to the post of AdjutantGeneral.

Sir C. Dilke said if the fitness of the Duke of Connaught for the position were the sole consideration, he would support the Government. But the position ought to be filled by officers who were likely in the future to command armies in war. He did not believe that the Cabinet of the day would approve of the command in chif being entrusted to any member of the royal family if a European war were to arise. He had made up his mind that he ought to oppose the appointment.

Major Rasch having opposed the appointment. The reduction was negatived by 156 to 39—majority. 117.

A vote for the pay and allowances of the Militia was also agreed to.

Progress was thenreported, and the House resumed.

Some other business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at two o'clock.

ACTION AGAINST THE SULTAN OF JOHORE.

The case of Mighell v. Johore came before Mr. Justice Wright in Chambers on Sept. 12 upon an application to set aside proceedings. It transpired that Miss Jenny Mighell, of Brighton, is suing his Royal Highness the Sultan of Johore for breach of promise of marriage. Mr. George W

A BLUE-JACKET ON OUR MODERN MEN-OF-WAR.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Sunderland Echo*, who has himself served in the Navy, has been interviewing an old shipmate, a blue jacket, with the result that some strange stories concerning life to-day on board of our fleet have been circulated by a responsible newspaper in at least one of the nurseries of our Navy :—

"GREAT HUMORISTS, THESE NAVAL ARCHITECTS."

"What are the modern ships like for comfort?" I asked.

"Comfort! Well, you see, it takes them all their time to squeeze in the guns and machinery, and any odd corners that's left over are for the men. If the thing goes on, in a few years' time we shall have to clear the men out of the ship altogether; got no room for 'em; put cages round the bulwarks or tow 'em behind the ship in boats when they're not on watch. Good job, too, I think; it'd be an improvement on the present style, any way.

"They are great humorists, these naval architects. They are in such a sweat to get all their fighting arrangements worked in, that such petty details as the safety and comfort of the crew are overlooked. For instance, the last ship I was in had four holes—you couldn't call them hatchways—that led from the upper to the lower decks. One was right aft for the captain, another a little further forward for the officers, one about the centre of the ship, and another right forward for the crew. With a little squeezing two men might manage to get up together, though if one of them was a big fellow they would get jammed. Now, you see what that means in case of an alarm, with, say, three or four hundred men down below."

"Why, it seems to me," I said, "that some of them would 'get left.'"

"Yes, and it depends upon the seriousness of the accident as to how many. When we mustered for divisions at night and the dismissal sounded, it used to take just a quarter of an hour for us to getbelow."

"AFTER THE STYLE OF THE MAZE AT HAMPTON COURT."

"I have often wondered," I remarked, "why the stokers on board the *Victoria* didn't make a rush upon deck at the last moment to try and save themselves."

"What about the watertight doors, then?" said Jack, laconically. "Of course, you know there are what are humorously called 'stokers' escapes.' One of them, I remember, led up to somewhere about the wardroom, and when I went bp one day I got as far as the top grating and found some six or seven hundredweight of potatoes resting upon it. That wasn't in the Admiralty plan; but, of course, that's only a petty detail."

"Why can't you hear the screeching of the syren down below?" I asked.

"Why can't you hear the pit buzzer blow when you're down in a coal mine?" he retorted. "Why, it would simply stagger you to see the way you've got to go to get to some of the places. It's down a ladder and through a passage; up a ladder and through another passage; twist here, turn there, something after the style of the Maze at Hampton Court; and, in fact, a man may be twelve months in one of these ships and then not know his way about her. Now, then, remember there's a steel watertight door shutting off every one of these passages, and you will see what chance there is of men getting up in a hurry, or indeed, of getting up at all. They are shut up in iron boxes within an iron box. When duty—which means that infernal syren—calls the men stationed in those parts have to go there, fastened the doors, and stop there. If it's only for dril, they'll get out by and by; if it's reality, a nice little paragraph in the newspapers about dying at the post of duty is the last you'll hear of 'em."

"That seems encouraging," said I, "It's a wonder you can get men at all."

"They can't get men, unless they catch'em as boys and wait for'em to grow up. At least, that's my opinion."

THOSE WATERTIGHT DOORS!

"You know I never served in one of these huge ironmonger's shops," said I, "and though, of course, I saw one or two of them, they were the early patterns. How do you like the modern pattern—the *Victoria* class, for instance?"

"They're neither more nor less than big death traps in cases of sudden danger; and even at the best of times bad to handle and uncertain. They're like the law, there's such a glorious uncertainty about them."

"But there are the watertight doors, you know."

"Yes, I *do* know. I have good reason to know. The mysteries of those watertight doors are literally past finding out. You know in was stated in connection with the loss of the *Victoria* that after the collision an officer went down and saw the watertight doors all closed. I was never in the *Victoria*, but if she was built anything like those I have been in it would have taken a smart man over an hour to go round in a careless sort of way to see that they were closed, and if he did the work properly and actually *saw* them closed and noted the indicators it would take him about three hours. Yet the Victoria was reported to have gone down within ten minutes after being struck."

"That is a remarkable statement."

"I dare say. It's not the only thing remarkable about these ships. They are curiosities in many ways, I can assure you. They are fitted with steam syrens—hideous things that make a noise like ten thousand wild beasts screeching in death agony. Well, when the watertight doors have to be closed, if it's only for drill, these musical arrangements let off intermediate blasts, but in an actual collision they go at it without stopping. Now the fun of the thing is that the men down below can't hear the racket; don't know anyabout it till some of the fellows on deck run down to tell them. Then they go at it and lock themselves in and take their chance of being suffocated."

EXPERIENCES IN A TORPEDO-BOAT.

"There is a good deal of discussion going on at present, Jack," I observed, "as to whether small ships or large ones are best, and which would be most effective in case of war."

"I think," he replied, "that in case of war the successful party will be the one that is backed up by the heaviest battleships. The main thing, however, is to build them correctly and get proper proportions."

"Well, I think you are wrong. Take the torpedo-boats, for instance. Look at the damage they could do, and consider their speed in comparison with our big iron monsters. Why, they can easily waltz arround them."

"Even been on a torpedo-boat?" he asked.

"No, I haven't, but——"

"Ah, well, I have. Been in many a one. Held an official position in one for a long time. They're formidable little animals, no doubt, but they have their faults. It may interest you to know the size of them. One I was in was 85 feet long, 12 feet wide, and was built of soft steel 1-16 inch thick. They go at a very high rate of speed, and I've seen them go round and round a P, and O, liner while she was going at her best. But that is only in calm weather. As soon as it comes on a bit sloppy the torpedo boat is done for, and which it is rough the men can hardly work them; takes them all their time to hold on. Now at one time the torpedo-boat was the most formidable fighting craft afl at, We used to go head on for the enemy, straight for her cut-water—well, scarcely straight, because we used to dodge a little to this side and a little to that all the time. Going at such a high speed, if they fired, by the time the shot landed we should be a head of the place where it was due to arrive; and if they depressed the gun and fired in front of us, our dodging about generally kept us clear. In fact, we got in every time, planted our little messenger of love, and departed without any injury. But then came the Hotchkiss and Nordenfeldt quick-firing guns, and these put a stop to our little capers. These guns seem to be able to hit anything and everything in any part of the universe within their range, at one and the same time. And keep on hitting it, too. So our dodging and quick speed were of no use, because it didn't matter where we dodged to, we got hit the same thing. And you can see for yourself that the sixteenth of an inch of steel don't want much hitting to make a hole in it."

"Then you are in favour of big ships, eh?"

"Yes, if built in proportion, and not made so nearly balanced to the centre of gravity that the least thing causes them to turn turtle. There's too much theory and not enough practice in them; too much thought for the fighters; there's too many secret doors and passages and dungeons about them. They're theoretical scientific mysteries; ugly as sin and comfortless as charity; and if each of them was built on a rock I've no doubt they'd act first-class, but water is too soft for them."

SIR MASSEY LOPES has had a somewhat narrow escape from drowning near his residence, Maristowe, near Plymouth. A boy in charge of a horse and trap, while crossing the ford at Chucksford, was carried away by the tide. His cries attracted the attention of Sir Massey Lopes, who, with several employes, went to the rescue, and, after an hour's exertions, got the lad and horse safely ashore. The boy was in a very exhausted state. During the attempt at rescue Sir Massey was knocked over Maristowe Quay into deep water, but was fortunately rescued. This is the ninth or tenth instance of Sir Massey's gallantry in saving life at the ford.

THE INDIAN CANTONMENTS REPORT.

A BLUE-BOOK just issued contains the report of the committee appointed to inquire into this subject, together with minutes of evidence and appendices. The committee consisted of Mr. G. W. E. Russell, M.P., Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., General Sir Donald Stewart, Sir James Peile, and Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P. The following are the conclusions of the report as to matters of fact:—

1. That in all the ten cantonments mentioned in the evidence, a system of periodical examination at the Lock Hospitals of women consorted with principally (if not exclusively) by British soldiers under conditions in effect compulsory was maintained during various periods, extending altogether from 1888 to 1893.

2. That those women, in common with other known prostitutes, were permited to live in certain assiged quarters in the cantonments; but that, distinctively from other prostitutes, the names and residences of the women attending the periodical examinations were entered in special registers or lists kept by Lock Hospitals, and in some cases also in other books in the possession of the Mahaldarnis superintending the women, and in which registers or books respectively was recorded the "State" (in specific sense) of those women individually on each examination.

3. That all the women found on examination to be free from disease, and who formed the large majority of the women so examined, were set free to resume their occupation.

4. That the special hosipitals provided in each cantonment for contagious diseases (now constituting sections of contonment general hospitals, and formerly and still called Lock Hospitals) were used almost exclusively for the purpose of the periodical examination and of the treatmeent of the women then found diseased.

5. That the numerous officials orders and regulations, speaking generally, failed to effect the intended abolition of the whole system of regulated and licensed prostitution.

6. That the rules of 1890 (under the Cantonment Act, 1889) were worked in connection with the continuous system of periodical examination, and the practices incidental thereto carried on since 1888.

7. That this system and the incidental practices above described did not, and the statutory rules, so far as they authorise or permit the same, do not accord with the accepted meaning and intention of the resolution of the House of Commons.

General Sir Donald Stewart and Sir James Peile submit a separate report, dissenting from several of these conclusions.

LORD ROBERTS' STATEMENT.

The Committee add that Lord Roberts, upon his examination before them, seemed inclined to participate in the views expressed in the Special Commission's report, criticising some parts of the evidence of the non-official witnesses, but afterwards he transmitted to the Committee the following note upon the subject, with a request that it should be appended to their report:—

Dunbar, Scotland, Aug. 11, 1893.

Having read the report of Mr. Ibbetson's Committee in regard to the working of the rules dealing with the abolition of Lock Hospitals, &c., in cantonments in India, and also the reports of the officers commanding the seven stations which the Committee did not visit, I frankly admit that the statements of the two American missionary ladies who made a tour through Upper Idia in the cold weather of 1891-92, for the purposes of inquiry into the matter, are in the main correct. I hoped and believed that the orders issued to give effect to the resolution of the House of Commons had been everywhere obeyed. In some stations the rules have been strictly enforced, but in others it now turns out this has not been completely the case. I deeply regret this, and I feel that an apology is due from me to the ladies concerned. This apology I offer unreservedly. In doing so, I would remark that I think it would have been better if the missionary ladies had been commended to the care of the authorities in India. We could have assisted them to carry out the work on which they were engaged; omissions and shortcomings would have been remedied at the time; a great deal of unpleasantness would have been avoided; the ladies themselves would have found their task considerably lightened; and there would have been less chance of their drawing wrong deductions from some of the circumstances which came under their notice, as in sundry instances they would seem from Mr. Ibbetson's Committee report to have done. This was owing, no doubt, to a want of knowledge of the language, and of the habits and customs of the people of India.—ROBERTS.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

IN view of the opinions expressed on the appointment of Sir Henry Norman to the Viceroyalty, and its possible effects upon the relations with the Ameer of Afghanistan, a representative of Reuter's Agency has had an interview with Sir Lepel Griffin. On being asked his opinion regarding the frontier policy of the new Viceroy, Sir Lepel Griffin said:—

"Sir Henry Norman is so great a personal friend of mine that I am unable to discuss his appointment. I imagine that his selection by the Government is chiefly due to the fact that he is a representative of the masterly inactivity policy, in opposition to the forward policy which is more in favour with the Indian authorities of to-day. It is, however, a long time since Sir Henry Norman was in India, and he will find that the conditions of frontier policy have altogether changed since he held office there."

In reply to a question as to whether our defensive position would be stronger if we had retained Candahar in 1181, Sir Lepel Griffin said:—

"Certainly not. The Ameer could never have maintained himself in Northern Afghanistan without the rich province of Candahar. Without it, too, Herat might be altogether cut off from Cabul, if Afghan Turkestan fell into hostile hands. Candahar would only be a source of weakness and irritation, and it is not cumparable as a defensive position, with Quetta. In justice to Lord Chelmsford, I would say that the strength of his argument is founded on an undoubted and disagreeable truth. It is that Indian defence must be mainly conducted by native troops, who will not serve for any long time out of India. In a short campaign they are admirable against any troops and in any part of the world, but you must not try them too severely. Towards the close of the Afghan War we had the greatest difficulties in recruiting,as Sir Donald Stewart and Lord Roberts well know; while a very disagreeable feeling was created throughout India by the withdradrawal of the normal garrison of the country, which is none too large to keep in check the many elements of discord, sedition, and revolution which must always exist in country. The British garrison in India is far too weak, and unless the Goverument and democracy of England are prepared to increase it largely, as Lord Roberts has very powerfully urged on more than one occasion, our position cannot be said to be secure. It is absurd to think that we can hold India with the same garrison that was sufficient when Russia was a distant, instead of a coterminous, Power, for I hold strongly that, for practical purposes, the frontier of Afghanistan in the frontier of India, and Afghanistan must be defended as a whole in whatever way practicable."

Asked what was the most practicable way of defending the Afghan frontier, Sir Lepel replied:—

"In one sense this answer must be given by the War Office, but in another sense the most practicable way is to let it be understood urbi et orbi that England is prepared to defend Afghanistan, and not to throw doubt, as Lord Chelmsford has most erroneously done, on the engagements which bind us to aid the Ameer; and still less to suggest that we should break or evade them."

A VIENNA correspondent learns from Ischl of the following incident, which is reported to have happened a few days before the Emperor Joseph left that lovely mountain city for the manœuvres in Galicia. Two American ladies in Ischl have a maid with them who is a quadroon speaking very imperfect German, and whose duty it is to lead a beautiful little dachshund by a chain. When the ladies were out walking one morning the dog tore himself away and disappeared into a thicket. The girl guessed that the dog had entered private grounds, but jumped over the hedge and followed him. Suddenly an elderly officer stood before her and asked her what she was looking for. She told him, and he said, "We must call him; that will bring him back fasterthan running after him. What is his name?" "Waldmann," was the reply. The officer took a silver whistle out of his pocket, and alternately called and whistled for the dog, who did not respond, though he was heard barking hoarsely in the distance. Then a forest guard came, and the officer told him to find the dog, and asking the quadroon where the ladies lived, told the man to take it to the hotel she named. He then bowed politely and went his way. The quadroon asked the forest guard who the gentleman was. When he told her "That was our Emperor," she left him to look for the dog by himself and ran back to tell her ladies. In the evening an Imperial servant appeared in the hotel to ask whether the dog had been found.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS AND TROOPSHIP.

THE undermentioned officers embarked at Portsmouth in H M S Malabar on Sept 13 for ports named:—

For Bombay.—Major J M Piercy, Capts K E Harris, E K Ridley, Lieuts H S Hammond, E H S Boxer, B St J Clarkson, O P S Ingham, H A Mansel, 2nd Lieuts C S H Waymouth, S J MacTier, 1st Dorset; Surg-Major M O'C Drury, Surg-Lieuts C B Martin, C B Lawson, Med Staff; Capt T G C Reynolds, Lieut C H Stuart, 2nd Lieut G W Kenny, 2nd Royal Innis-killing Fusiliers; Capt A R Reade, 2nd Welsh Regt; Lieut R L Van der Gucht, 2nd Liverpool; Lieut G R D Churchill, 1st East Surrey; 2nd Lieut E S Gale, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers; 2nd Lieut W F S Gordon, 1st Norfolk; 2nd Lieut H S Ravenhill, 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers; 2nd Lieuts C E D Davidson Houston, B F R Holbrooke, A H P Harrison, Unattached List; Vet-Lieuts G M Williams, A E Clarke, J Farmer, A Smith, H B Knight, Army Vet Dept; J O'Reilly, Acting R C Chaplain.

From Gibraltar to Bombay.—Capt E J Sharpe, 2nd Middlesex.

From Malta to Bombay.—2nd Lieut R T Toke, 2nd Welsh Regt.

From Alexandria to Bombay.—Lieut-Col W Phibbs, Capt S E Lamb, F G Todd-Thornton, H L Rosher, F H Awdry, F Ford-Mellows, Lieuts C A Rowley, E E C Dalgleish, J J Asser, Lieut and Qr Mr, W Kerr, 2nd Lieuts G R Chesnaye, H G T Costley, R T Roper, H N R Cowie, H Prothero Smith, C C Hannay, T H Shoubridge, 1st Dorset Regt.

Drafts of troops from the following corps also embarked in H M S Malabar at Portsmouth:—

For Bombay.—1st Dorset Regt; 2nd Royal Innis-killing Fusiliers; 2nd Royal Scots Fusiliers; Royal Eng; Madras Ordnance Dept; Army School,Bengal; Bengal Unattached List; Madras Unattached List; Bombay Unattached List; Medical Staff Corps.

Not Entitled.—Bengal Commissariat Dept; Army Schools, Bengal; Indian Army; Indian Pension List; 2nd Highland Light Inf; 22nd Field batty Royal Art; 1st Devonshire Regt; 1st King's Royal Rifles Corps.

Total.—1,127 men, 52 women, 57 children.

The Malabar sailed from Portsmouth on the morning of the 14th ult.

THE CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

CASES of choleraic diarrhœa continue to be reported from various places in England, but the general health of the infected towns in improving. At Ashbourne, Derbyshire, several deaths in one court are attributed to the use of an impure water supply; and the local Government Board has sent a medical inspector to inquire into the circumstances ofan outbreak at Middleton, Lancashire. The official report issued on Sept. 13 mentioned cases at Kennington and Fulham. The report of Sept. 4. was somewhat more favourable. No further deaths have occurred at Hull, Cleethorpes, or Grimsby, and the history of the recent occurrences and their isolated character may, it is stated, be regarded as reassuring in respect of the immediate future. Dr. Klein states that, in his judgment, the fatal case at Westminister was as typical a case of Asiatic cholera as he has hitherto had to examine. A large number of cases continue to occur on the Continent, and the disease has broken out in the central prison at Constantinople, at the French and municipal hospitals in Pera, and also at the lunatic asylum at Scutari There are twenty to thirty cases daily, with a mortality of about 30 per cent in each locality where the malady appears. The disease has made its appearance at Douarnenez, and at Kerinou, near Brest. At the latter place there have been forty-two fatal cases since the beginning of September.

A Berlin telegram of Sept. 11 says:—It is satisfactory to be able to state that to-day the German capital is completely free from either a real or a suspicious case of cholera, and that the cholera stations at the three city hospitals are temporarily, it may be hoped finally, without any inmates. In the Empire at large several cases have been recorded.

THE SCOTCH SHOOTING CASE.

Further investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Lieutenant Hambrough at Ardlamont, on the morning of Aug. 10, only tends to make the affair more mysterious and more inexplicable than ever. Countless theories and suppositions have been hazarded, but, in the absence of positive testimony concerning the events at the supreme moment of death, the arrival at a sound conclusion is difficult, if not well nigh hopeless. That the prosecution have some important facts and circumstances to disclose at the trial which have not yet reached the public through the ordinary channels of information is the prevailing opinion. According to the best information available, the case for the Crown will not depend entirely on the circumstances associated with the cause of death, but will include the now famous boating accident, as possibly likely to throw some light on the question. Both Mr. M'Kellar's boat and the carpenter's boat have been placed under lock and key in Mr. M'Kellar's shed in Tighnabruaich, and strict instructions given by the police that they are not to be removed. The last step before the trial of Mr. Monson was taken on Sept. 8, when he prisoner was removed from the country gaol at Inverary to Greenock. The proceedings were conducted as quietly as possible, but it had been found out by the public that the removal was to take place, and at all the piers on the Clyde where the steamer "Lord of the Isles" stopped large crowds of spectators had assembled on the chance of catching a glimpse of the prisoner. They, however, were disappointed, for he was confined in a cabin on deck, where he was handcuffed to a constable. He appeared to feel his position keenly, and looked haggard and worn.

EVILS OF PAPER MONEY.

Mr J. B. M'Master, in his paper in the September *Atlantic* on "Wildcat Banking in theTeans,'gives avivid picture of the evils of an era of paper money:—To the evils produced by so debased a paper currency coming from more than 400 sources of issue—from banks with charters, from banks without charters, from cities, from towns, from individuals, from importing companies and exporting companies, from factories, and from the Treasury of the United States—must be added, yet other evils which spring from the opportunities such a currency afforded rogues and sharpers. Men without conscience printed their change bills on paper so bad that it fell to pieces in the pockets of the takers. Counterfieters plied their shameful trade so successfully that hundreds of thousands of dollors of false notes were soon afloat in the country. One gang made its head quarters in Indian territory. Another had its presses somewhere on the Hudson. Four members of the Western gang, who were captured at Harrisburg had in their valises 350,000dols. of counterfeit notes of the Miami Exporting Company of Ohio. A member of the Eastern gang when caught had with him counterfeit notes of every important bank along the seaboard, from Savannah to Albany. The newspapers all over the country were full of notices of false, bank notes, and what was quite as bad, of notes of banks which had no existence. These wildcat institutions were the creation of a class of men, who would have thought counterfeiting infamous. Two or three of them would associate, select a name and city have plates engraved in the best and most artistic manner, print bills of all denominations, and sell them to the exchange brokers, or pass them off in cities far away from the place where the bank was supposed to be located. New York, as a great commercial centre, was a favourite spot, and in it many such imaginary institutions were located. One taking the name of the City Exchange Bank, and claiming to have 2,000,000dols. of capital, scattered tens of thousands of dollars in notes all over the South. Another, called the Merchants' and Mechanics' Exchange Company victimised the people of Augusta, of Fayetteville, and of Charleston. Notes of a third the Ohio Exporting and Importing Company, appeared at Trento at, Philadelphia, and in Western Virginia. The owners of a fough, known as the Commercial Bank, did a thriving business from Cooperstown to Buffalo.

A CORRESPONDENT at Launceston, Tasmania sends us a disheartening account of the Protectionist craze in that Colony. "By a kind of M'Kinley tariff," he writes, "the people here have carefully cut themselves off from the rest of the world, an imagine they are protecting native industry. The result is that the only one thing which is cheaper here than in England is meat, and that costs quite twice as much as any other of the sister colonies. Other articles of farm or home produce cost about the same as in England on the average; that is to say, a great deal more in winter, when there is less work, and less in summer when it does not so much matter. All groceries, clothing, and furniture are quite twice as much as at home, and generally at that of inferior quality. Consequently, although wages used to be about 75 per cent., above those prevailing in England, the working classes are worse off for all the comfort and minor luxuries of life. There are many unemployed wandering about the streets and roads as one sees in England, making allowance for the fact that the population of the whole island is less than any one of some dozen great towns in England. Wages have fallen considerably, and, I should think, will fall further. Although the summer is coming on, everything seems likely to get dearer. On the other hand, the climate is as near perfection as one can expect."

THE RECENT RIOTS IN BOMBAY.

THE *St. James's Budget* of the 8th September gives a graphic account of the Bombay Riots as seen by a young lady, who writes under the mystic letters "M.P."—Member of Parliament?:—

A LADY'S NARRATIVE.

BOMBAY, AUG. 17.

By this time you will, no doubt, have had reliable accounts of the recent riots in Bombay. But perhaps some of your readers might like to have an account of the events of the week, as a girl saw them, and of the strange and warlike appearance our beautifnl city so soon assumed.

Friday, the 11th of August, began much as usual. We took our siesta and drove leisurely down to the Fort. I should mention that we are living at the point of Colaba, in the very middle of the military. Not being military myself, I find this perfectly delightful, and take much interest in the "Tommies" and their officers. On our way a mounted sepoy, on a big black horse, passed us galloping as for dear life. This was very exciting; but he was in too great a hurry to tell us what was wrong. We went to the Yacht Club, expecting to find the English band ready to amuse us. But there was no band there, and the reason was alarming. There was a riot in the native town, and the troops had been called out to suppress the rioters. It was twenty years since the troops had been called out in Bombay, and this was quite enough to show that the row was serious. I was dying to find out all about it, so I induced my father to take us down to the Crawford Market, where it was said that the row had broken out. As we drove along past the Victoria Station we noticed several groups of people standing about blocking the road and discussing affairs with impartiality and stolidity. They seemed charmed to have got something to talk about, and did not look in the least unruly. But as we got further up the crowed thickened, and parties of policemen were to be seen marching about brandishing umbrellas, their only weapons. Passing the lines of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, we saw men posted inside the railings with muskets. A party of about thirty of the Marine Battalion were patrolling the streets round the Crawford Market, driving the people before them like sheep. Two English officers with scarlet sashes and large swords made me feel that I was really in a post of danger. On our way back to Colaba we met some guns drawn by English gunners. I have been to a good many parades, but I never saw anything that impressed me so much as these big guns rattling down the hill in the darkness. The Colaba barracks were deserted, and the few soldiers who were left stalked about the roads with belts and swords and all sorts of fearful things on, which made me feel quite nervous.

Saturday was the worst day of the fighting, and I was not allowed to go near the city; but on Sunday morning I determined to go and see what was happening in the buzaar. By dint of being particularly nice to father I got this desire granted, and we started for the scene of disturbance in a dogcart at about seven o'clock. All was ominously quiet as we drove through the Fort up to the city; but there was no lack of life in this part of the town. The principal street was crowded with men, evidently not going about their proper business. No one who has not seen the native town of Bombay can possibly realize what a network of paths and by-paths it is. All these little streets were literally packed with people; and though the police managed to keep the central streees pretty clear, they had absolutely no control over all these alleys. As we drove up Kalbadeviroad we felt that the city was in a state of siege. At every second house there was a guard of English or native soldiers, sitting on the steps and looking miserable. Most of these unfortunate men had been on duty for twenty-four hours, and a good many of them had had no food. At every corner there were guards of from fifteen to twenty men, composed mostly of the Bombay Volunteers. I had heard horrid stories of shops looted, idols broken, and pools of blood in the streets. One gentleman had seen a Hindoo thrust out of crowd and beaten to death by Mahommedans in a moment. But we had seen nothing of that sort at all. The people seemed rather pleased at the fuss going on around them. They were much interested in the English Tommies, and in the Missy Sahib driving the cart, and altogether looked perfectly peaceable. It was all a strange mixture of farce and tragedy; though, I am thankful to say, I was spared the tragedy. It was a very picturesque scene at Pydhwnee. A large corner house had been taken possession of by the soldiers. The first-floor varandah was filled with natives; but from the second-floor looked down the kindly faces of English Jack Tars, much amused at their position, and some Lancashire men, who looked dreadfully fagged. In front of the police station about forty men of the Bombay Lancers, who had arrived from Poona the previous night, were standing beside their horses. They are splendid-looking men. Their horses were all ready saddled, and in about ten minutes from the time the train steamed into the station they were off at a trot to the scene of conflict. Facing a long straight street leading out of Pydownee was one of the guns with its attendant gunners. Some of them were sitting on the top in a *degage* way, which detracted a good deal from its warlike appearance. I was told that the day before this street was filled with a crowd of people, who cautiously put the women and children in the front ranks, and then pressed as close as they dared to examine this wonderful machine of the Sahibs. But this morning the street had been cleared by a body of the Marine Battalion, who were marching up and down driving the people up the small streets on each side. The chief magistrate good naturedly recommended us to go up Parel-road, and then to the sea face. As we turned into Grant-Road we came upon two more guns facing down the road. Just then I saw a crowd round some policemen who were carrying a stretcher. I promptly handed the reins to father and shut my eyes. When we got down the road we stopped to consult an English constable, who was standing with a large party of soldirs at one of the corners. He said cheerfully, "Oh yes, I think you're all right; there's a detatchment of artilery and a body of Lancers just gone down there you keep behind them and you'll be quite safe. This sounded very warlike and interesting but unfortunately the Lancers stopped suddenly, and the artillery turned into Grant-road Station, so we had to drive on.

An amusing story was told me about one of the peaceful citizens of Bombay. An elderly Parsee was walking past the Crawford Market, carrying a gorgeous new umbrella. Suddenly from one of the lanes leading to the bazaar there darted a Mahomedan youth, who made straight for the mild Parsee, shouting "Deen! Deen!" and succeeded in alarming the poor man so much that he fell on his knees and implored Providence to save him. His enemy sprang on the umbrella and darted back to his burrow in triumph. Then that Parsee arose and lifted up his voice and wept. He appealed to the Sahib who told me the story, and who was standing by. "Oh Sahib, what shall I do? They have taken away my new umbrella. Oh Sahib, protect me." But the Sahib, was too much amused to help him, and that Parsee never saw his umbrella again. Another story is told of a grain merchant. A guard of native troops was picked just outside his shop, and he was called upon to supply them with food. He refused to do this; whereupon a magistrate went and spoke to him, telling him that his seop would be broken into and all sorts of fearful things happen to him if he refused to do this small service to the Sircar. He was much impressed sent for stores and lemonade, which he presented to the soldiers, and even went the length of offering their colonel five rupees to go and get his dinner with!

On Sunday afternoon a large party of us set out to assist in restoring confidence by driving through the native town and showing the rioters that we found the tomasha rather amusing. When we got to Pydhownee we heard that a gang of sixteen murderers had just been brought in. A Mahommedan was passing through a side street when a Hindoo came out of a house and asked him if he was a Mussalman or a Hindoo. Seeing only one Hindoo, the man replied that he was a Mussulman; whereupon sixteen men rushed out of the adjoining house and set upon him with sticks. The police arrived just too late to rescue him; but he was able before he died to tell his story and identify the men who had assaulted him. The day, with this exception, had passed quietly. We drove to the Oomercary Gaol, through the half-opened door of which we caught a glimpse of a murderous-looking gun pointing straight at us. As we sat there waiting for the rest, a party of the Lancashire men came along drivingthe crowd up the small streets and into the houses on the side of the road. They looked very hot and tired and were not in the best of tempers. "Here, git out of that; git along, you brute—*git*;" and with this Tommy rammed the butt-end of his musket into the back of the unfortunate "nigger" who happened to be nearest to him and tumbled him into the gutter, with very small regard for the feeling of his Aryan brother.

As we drove through Duncan-road we thought that it looked a very dangerous place. Every window was filled with the most awful-looking men I ever saw. They did not seem to have any clothes on at all; a great many of them were armed with sticks, and they scowled at us in the most alarming manner. We were quite relieve to turn into the Yacht Club again: the gentlemen who were with us looking, and acknowledging that they felt, very glad to have got us out of the native town without a row of any sort.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE CRISIS.

IN the House of Lords, on Monday, Sept. 4, Lord Lamington, who rose to question the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs as to the position of the Franco-Siamese crisis, said he did so because of several disquieting rumours which had lately arisen in respect to the carrying out of the terms of the French ultimatum, and because of the fact that several fresh demands were reported to have been made as to Chantaboon, the dismissal of European officers, the commercial treaty, and the cutting of a canal through the Malay Peninsula. Perhaps the noble lord could now give more complete information than was supplied when similar questions were asked in the House of Commons. But he also desired to call attention to one or two points in connection with the ultimatum itself. In the first place, could the Secretary of State say what was to be the fate of the States of Nan and Luang Prabang, neither of which could by any pretence be considered to be anything else than strictly Siamese, and whose territories lie on either bank of the Me-kong? Would Parliament have any opportunity of considering the boundaries with reference to those states and as between ourselves and France before they were ratified? In the second place, he wished to call attention to the new principle introduced into the ultimatum of prohibiting a country from having troops on their own territory. As their lordships were aware, within twenty-five kilometres of the right bank of the Me-kong the Siamese were restricted from having troops for aught than police purposes. That vitiated the agreement as being a permanent settlement of the frontier question, and was a constant threat to the independence of Siam. He could believe that the French Government were acting in perfect good faith and intended honourably to respect the independence of Siam; but the official who drew up the terms of this ultimatum must have had a good laugh in his sleeve when he inserted this section. Why, outside of Bangkok the only police were the soldiers, and these would not be allowed to set foot in this belt of territory. Who would keep order then? It would not be long before the French found occasion to interfere in some paltry quarrel. If this restriction were imposed for the mere purpose of the avoidance of misunderstanding or animosities between the Siamese and French Annamite troops, why did the French not stipulate that they would not themselves have troops within 25 kilometres of the left bank of the Me-kong? There was no use in disguising the fact that practically the frontier was 25 kilometres west of the river and not the river itself. What, then, was certain to happen if the great Annamite chain of mountains, crossed by only a few paths, was an effective barrier to French agression on the clashing of rival interests? What possibility was there of an imaginary line drawn through goodness knows what country, towns, or villages restraining the zeal of those who desired in the Indo-China peninsula to recover a lost India. And, as he had said on a previous occasion, no natural frontier existed between the Me-kong and Menam rivers, the country being a tableland. He fully accepted the assurances of the French Government to respect the integrity of Siam, but it would be hardly in human nature, and certainly not French human nature, to avoid pressing on into the richer and more fertile districts of Siam. What would happen to the valuable teak forests situated in the large north-eastern bend of the Me-kong? The best method of working would be to float the logs down the Me-kong to such a point where they could be put on the railway that is was proposed to make in continuation of the Bangkok-Korat line. It was to be remembered that it was the taking in hand of this railway and the consequent attraction of traffic from the Me-kong to Bangkok that probably decided the French to put into execution their longdetermined policy of having all lands east of the Mekong. Would the French then allow of the teak being worked in this manner? He greatly doubted it. It was more probable that once floated on the waters of the Mekong it would never be allowed on to a Siamese railway. This was only a detail, but one which showed what constant causes there were of future friction. There was no use in blinking our eyes to the fact that, though it might not be the intention of their Government, the French in Indio-China desired the whole of Siam, and when they made the move they would be supported by the press at home. The only chance of making the new frontier a permanent solution of this vexed question was to hedge it round with every possible safeguard that diplomacy could suggest, and to state frankly that to break these guaranteed boundary arrangements would be regarded as an attack on British interests. So far it could not be said, except indirectly that the large mouthful of Siam that France had swallowed had affected our interests, and taking action, as wa the usual practice of the Foreign Office very late in the day, the noble lord had done the best under the circumstances. But the limit of our forbearance should now be reached, it was not only the trade with this country and our colonies that would be at stake, but it was our Indian Empire that was so closely concerned in the preservation of the kingdom of Siam. It would be interesting to know what was the opinion of the Secretary for India in this matter, and it would reassure those engaged in commerce in the East, and many thousands of Indian subjects living in Siam, to know that the Indian Government was fully alive to the necessity of keeping free from the rule or influence of any European rule. And, as connected with the Indian Government, he asked whether it was not their intention to ask for Consular posts wherever the French might be allowed to establish them. He had asked this question at length, but it was most unfortunate that no other member of the House had interested himself in the question, as if, because Siam was some thousands of miles away, the fate of our fellow countrymen and of our subjects were a matter of small importance.

The Earl of Rosebery said he had listened with the deepest interest to the noble lord, who spoke with greater freedom from responsibility than he could possibly do. The noble lord's question was put so broadly that it could only lead, if fully answered, to a statement on the whole state of the negotiations with regard to the Siamese Question which would be detrimental to the public interest. The question was a peculiarly delicate one, and he could only give his noble friend the assurance that Lord Dufferin had returned to Paris with the fullest and most definite instructions for the protection of British rights, so far as they were affected by recent events. (Hear.)

In the Commons, on Thursday, Sept. 7, upon the Vote of supply of 35,421*l.* to complete the sum required for the expenses of the Foreign Office. Sir R Temple wished to know what progress Siam had made in reference to supplying the indemnity which France demanded. We might, perhaps, help her in doing this. He wished to know, also, whether it was true that the French Envoy at Bangkok was negotiating for an exclusive policy in favour of France, and whether any commercial arrangements might be negotiated which would be unfavourable to England as compared with France. He had received a letter from a gentleman peculiarly conversant with the subject, who thought that this would be so. Unless the Government excercised watchfullness and firmness France would negotiate that which would shut up British enterprise and commerce in connection with Siam. (Hear, hear.) The Government should warn Siam that we should object to her making any arrangements with France that would affect our rights, under existing treaties. It might perhaps be said that all this was too late, and that Siam was past praying for; but, in his opinion, it was not too late to prevent Siam being absorbed in the French Empire. It was to our interest that Siam should be preserved as a buffer State.

Mr. G. Curzon expressed the opinion that if Lord Rosebery in March last had intimated to France that we had no desire to interfere with the dispute as to the Me-kong, but that we could not look with a friendly eye on any further assaults on the integrity of Siam, we should never have heard anything of the events which had since occurred. When he was in the East last year the maximum of the French demands were, he said, not one-half of what they make now. He asked if it was true that the French had gone beyond the terms of the ultimatum at Chantaboon, and laid stress upon the great commercial interests of Great Britain in Siam, and particularly upon the close commercial connection between Bangkok with the Menam River country and Singapore. He believed that the policy of the French in Siam as elsewhere was to crush British commerce, and begged the Government to guard vigilantly against any such attempt. He also inquired who was to administer the proposed neutral zone, and contended that Great Britain and France might even now come to an agreement by treaty to preserve the integrity of Siam, which would be a much more effectual buffer than any such zone as that proposed.

Sir C. Dilke regarded the proposed neutral zone as unreal and fictitious. He gave the history of the recognition of the French protectorate over Madagascar—a recognition which he regarded as unnecessary—and asked the Government not to go beyond the letter of the pledge made by the late Government in recognising the protectorate. He looked upon the policy of the French in Madagascar, Siam, and Newfoundland as having some relation to our occupation of Egypt, which he believed to be not a strength but a weakness to the empire—the throwing away of a real for an unsubstantial advantage.

Sir A. Hollit stated that 80 per cent. of the shipping [illegible] was British shipping. They [illegible] that they might be in a

---

A few years, when Siam and its surroundings had developed. Sir E. Grey said he was afraid that he would have to confine himself to very narrow limits in answering the numbers questions. He must acknowledge the forbearance which had been shown by the hon. member for Southport and his friends, although he should have been glad if they had carried that forbearance a little further. He could not answer many of the questions categorically. The question of a neutral zone was forming the subject of negotiations with France, and so long as they were in progress he could not enter into my details. No one could say that British interests had suffered. Trade at Bankok remained untouched, and he could assure the Committee that there was not the slightest danger. There had certainly been a temporary loss when a blockade was apprehended, but there had been no permanent injury.

Mr. J. W. Lowther said they were naturally

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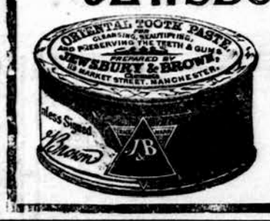

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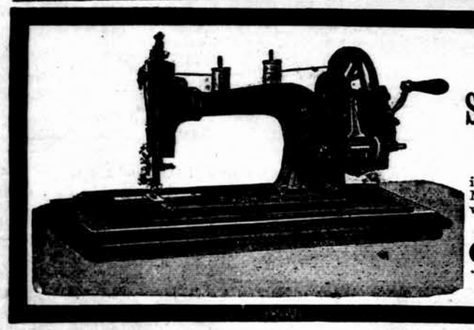

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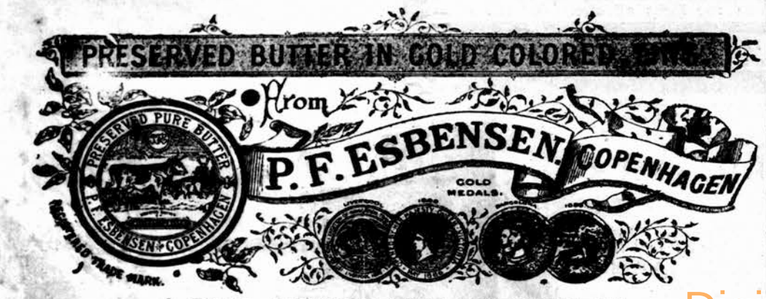

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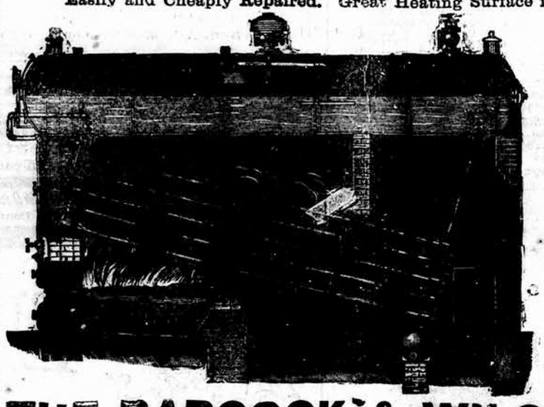

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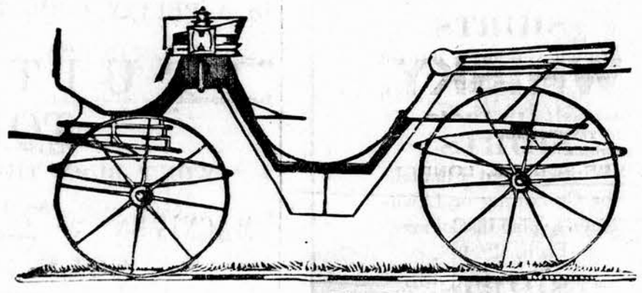

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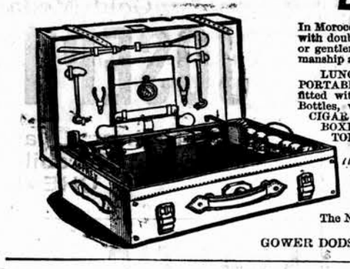

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